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EGYPTIAN GOVERNMENT

Central Narcotics Intelligence Bureau

ANNUAL REPORT

FOR THE YEAR 1941



CAIRO
GOVERNMENT PRESS, BULÂQ
1942

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ANNUAL REPORT FOR THE YEAR 1941

CAIRO, February 1, 1942

HIS EXCELLENCY

HUSSEIN SIRRY PASHA,

MINISTER OF INTERIOR.

In writing this report for the year 1941, I have had to be guided by the necessity of strict economy in paper and printing materials. I have, therefore, omitted several tables of statistics that appeared in former annual reports and have only published detailed accounts of the more important seizures. Numbers of copies printed in three languages have also had to be drastically reduced ; one of my main objects however, will have been achieved if I can maintain unbroken the series of thirteen annual reports of the Bureau.

War restriction of shipping has again reduced to very small quantities the smuggling of foreign-made white drugs such as heroin. The principal drugs imported are now hashish and opium, all of which come to us from or through Syria.

Looking back over our efforts during the last twelve years to persuade the Mandatory Power in Syria to prevent the cultivation of hashish in that country, the fact stands out clearly that during two periods in 1934 and 1939, the French Government decided to stop or destroy the cultivation and did so, whereas during the other years little or no effort was made to carry out the laws that they had made.

The argument put forward on such occasions was that the cultivation of hashish in Syria, was traditional, could not be replaced by any other crop and so far from doing harm to the Syrians who did not consume it, brought to them large monetary profits. This was doubtless true but what about the harm done to their Egyptian neighbour and what about the Geneva Conventions duly signed and ratified by them, making the cultivation and possession of hashish absolutely illegal ? That is now all past history : what we have to think about is the present and the future.

Ordered by Your Excellency to examine the situation on the spot and to confer with the Free French authorities of Syria, I visited Beirut on November 3rd and went thoroughly into the whole question with the Sûreté officials. The situation was quite clear. Profiting from the state of war and confusion, the notables and others of Syria and the Lebanon had again under the Vichy Regime sowed large areas with hashish. This hashish crop was ready for harvesting in July and August last, *i.e.* at a time when the Vichy regime had not yet been replaced, when the British Military authorities did not realise the importance of the matter and when hostilities were barely finished. The Free French, with their hands otherwise full, found neither the time nor the forces available to tackle a widespread problem like the destruction of the hashish crop all over the mountains of the Lebanon. The owners were, therefore, enabled to harvest their crop with impunity and to get the resulting drug away into the many places of concealment in the mountains and villages.

At Beirut I experienced every possible assistance from the Sûreté authorities in arriving at a final calculation of this year's area of hashish cultivation and its resulting crop.

The final estimate accepted by us was 200,000 square metres of crop which, at 1 kilo of drug to every square metre of crop, will have produced 200,000 kilos or 200 tons of prepared hashish.

Hashish in Syria is worth at a fair estimate L.E. 3 per kilo in the wholesale, whereas in Egypt it is worth not less than L.E. 35 per kilo wholesale, which means that this year's crop is worth L.E. 600,000 in Syria and, transported into Egypt, 7 million pounds Egyptian still in the wholesale.

The Free French authorities, while emphasizing the difficulties of searching the whole of the Lebanon for these hidden stocks, undertook to do their best to see that as much as possible is seized when found or in transit through the country, and that from now on steps are taken to notify the country that in future, the Law will be strictly enforced and that next summer any hashish cultivation discovered will be destroyed and the owner prosecuted.

We are, therefore, faced with the immediate prospect of trying to keep the larger part of 200 tons of hashish out of Egypt, a heavy task when it is realised that last year the whole of the preventive services of Egypt only succeeded in seizing about $1\frac{1}{2}$ tons in or entering the country.

Besides this enormous quantity of hashish, very large amounts of Turkish opium are being smuggled through Syria into Egypt. The Palestine Police Authorities state that very large quantities of opium have been brought into Aleppo in the last twelve months for eventual smuggling into Egypt.

In the Introductory Chapter of my 1940 Report I described the formation by the Palestine Government of a Narcotics Intelligence Bureau and further on in the report I was able to reproduce their report for the year.

They, again, have been good enough to allow me to publish on pages 9 to 14 the most important parts of their report for 1941.

As will be seen, their seizures for the year amount to 3 tons of hashish and 1½ tons of opium, most of which otherwise would have entered Egypt.

As I have explained before, this is a true act of "bonne voisinage" on the part of the Palestine Government towards Egypt, as drug consumption in Palestine is rare and the drugs which they are so actively seizing are entirely destined for Egypt. Incidentally their figures confirm what our figures show, namely the large increase in the consumption in Egypt of opium.

I have repeatedly pointed out in former reports the weakness of our anti-smuggling defences on our Eastern Front of 250 kilometres from Port Said to half-way down the Red Sea. The weakness has been greatly increased by the preoccupation of Frontiers, Coastguards and Police Forces with extra duties caused by the war: greatly increased facilities for smuggling are also afforded by the hundreds of military and civil lorries driven down daily from Palestine.

As I pointed out to Your Excellency in my last year's report and in my special report on my Syrian mission, the first step that the Egyptian Government should take to tighten up control is to amalgamate the Frontiers and the Coastguards Services into one Service. At present, the whole length of the Suez Canal is guarded on the East bank by the Frontiers and the West bank by the Coastguards with resulting lack of co-operation, largely caused, I fear, by unwillingness to share information and pool forces for fear of losing part of the reward money for seizures.

The other step which should be taken at once is to reinforce with Camel Corps and more motor patrols the authority in charge of Northern and Central Sinai: the Bedouins of Sinai are hungry and daring men who will take any risk to make a few pounds commission on a run of hashish: they, however are no match for the Ababdi and Shagi troopers of the Frontiers Camel Corps and desert motor patrols with their first class Bishari trackers. Given ample forces these patrols combined with wireless communication between their outposts on the Palestine frontier and their posts on the Canal should make cross desert smuggling into a risky business.

I have mentioned rewards for drugs seized : the scale of Government rewards is not a large one and the money has generally to be shared out among a large number of men : there is, however, no reward laid down for the arrest and conviction of a smuggler. It is to my mind more important to capture, convict and imprison the smuggler than to capture a few kilos of drugs : the latter is easy and remunerative whereas the former is difficult, dangerous and at present brings no monetary reward. In Sinai I instituted a fund from my C.N.I.B. funds, whereby every Frontiersman capturing a smuggler red-handed in the desert was paid L.E.5 down in his hand on the day that he brought him in, with the result that the proportion of smugglers caught by Frontiers is very high. I should like to see this principle adopted officially throughout the preventive services with due precautions to avoid abuse : it would, I am sure, help to prevent any possible tendency to spare "the geese for the sale of their eggs".

Efficiency of control at Frontiers posts and at such Canal posts as Kubri, Ismailia and Kantara East could be greatly and cheaply increased by the use of police dogs trained to the smell of hashish and opium. At Hamburg the German police had regular dog patrols on the quays and at the foot of ships' gangways to detect opium smuggling : the same was done in Hong Kong and the same could be done here. Both hashish and opium have a strong characteristic smell and Alsatians could quickly be trained to detect it in motor-cars, camel loads, luggage vans or passengers' luggage. Unfortunately the value of police dogs, though amply proved by the wonderful work up till last year of several police dogs, notably dog Hall now unfortunately dead, has not yet been officially recognised to the point of taking it seriously and spending a certain amount of money on provision of efficient staff and sanitary kennels at two or three decentralised points in the country. Had this been done we should by now have had a most useful corps of auxiliary police, whose uncorruptible evidence was amply proving to be a great assistance to the police and a terror to the criminal.

At a time when no effort should be spared to prevent two hundred tons of hashish and large quantities of opium from entering this country, Egypt can ill afford to neglect such a simple method of assisting the preventive services.

In my 1939 and 1940 reports I advocated the creation of several additional sub-bureaux in the provinces, but this very necessary step has so far not been made financially possible. I have, therefore, had to transfer officers of the existing provincial bureaux into the Canal area in an attempt to tighten up control at Ismailia and Kantara which are the principal danger spots.

As I have often said before, it is little or no use trusting to the ordinary provincial police to deal with narcotic traffic : they have their hands so full of general crime work that they have little or no time to spend on looking for narcotic traffic.

The C.N.I.B. was created in 1929 and given the responsibility of preventing drug traffic in Egypt : in those early years I decided to neglect, for a time, the local traffic in the interior of the country and to concentrate on the foreign countries of origin of the drugs that were flooding Egypt. These countries of Central and Eastern Europe were exposed one by one at Geneva and forced to close down : to-day the country of origin of our drugs is Syria and the contraband frontier is the Suez Canal. Once again with the volume of the trade coming from the outside I shall, for a time, have to neglect the retail trade in the interior of the country and concentrate my forces and funds on the country of origin and on the frontier across which all these two hundred tons of drugs pass into Egypt.

All this energy and Government expense should, however, be quite unnecessary : the disease has been diagnosed, its origin is known and the cure is simple. If Syria could be prevented from growing hashish the C.N.I.B. could, for the moment, close down.

The main object, therefore, of the Government should be to bring such diplomatic or economic pressure to bear on the, in future, Independent States of Syria and the Lebanon that the wilful cultivation of hashish by those neighbouring countries should cease once and for all.

In a world of problems and financial shortage, I would appeal to Your Excellency to continue your encouragement to the C.N.I.B. whose work will be badly needed in this country until the Public Health and Public Works problems are solved and the health factor of this country returns to what it was forty years ago, when drugs were, comparatively, unknown and unneeded. Possibly this may be my last annual report ; if it is, may I urge the necessity, as from now, of the planning out of the future C.N.I.B. or whatever organisation is to be responsible in the future for narcotics control of this country. Egypt still has the desire for drugs ; the trade, if unopposed, will be only too ready to supply and will quickly do so unless the Government, after the departure of its European police experts, has, ready to replace them, an efficient and enterprising corps of Egyptian officers capable of dealing with the European traffic which will unquestionably rearise, and possessed of the full support of a Government, mindful of the drug situation of fourteen years ago, and determined that it shall not occur again.

Some one must be in charge : some one who feels the importance of his task and who has the status to carry it through. If drug control is merely merged in the general duties of the Police and Public Security, Egypt will without any question of doubt, revert to the doped condition she was in some fifteen years ago, and from which she was saved with the greatest difficulty.

I have the honour to be,

Your Excellency's Obedient Servant,

T. W. RUSSELL, *Lewa*,

*Director, Central Narcotics Intelligence Bureau
and*

Commandant, Cairo City Police.

EGYPTIAN GOVERNMENT

Central Narcotics Intelligence Bureau

ANNUAL REPORT FOR 1941

CHAPTER I

Branches of the C.N.I.B.

STATISTICAL SUMMARY OF WORK DURING THE YEAR

ALEXANDRIA BRANCH—PORT SAID BRANCH—SUEZ BRANCH—
CAIRO C.N.I.B. BRANCH—PROVINCIAL BRANCHES—ISMAILIA BRANCH.

**ALEXANDRIA C.N.I.B. BRANCH IN CHARGE OF BIMBASHI A. G. WHITFIELD
AND UNDER THE SUPERVISION OF MIRALAI G. N. JAYS BEY**

CASES DEALT WITH BY THE ALEXANDRIA C.N.I.B. BRANCH DURING 1937, 1938, 1939, 1940 AND 1941

Nationality	Number of cases	Number of accused	Number of cases dealt with	Number of accused dealt with	Periods of sentences	Total of fines	Pending cases	Expelled persons	SEIZED DRUGS															
									Heroin			Hashish			Opium			Cocaine			Manzoul and other drugs			
									K.	Gr.	Cg.	K.	Gr.	Cg.	K.	Gr.	Cg.	K.	Gr.	Cg.	K.	Gr.	Cg.	
Local	1941	247	357	207	189	210 6	38,230	19	—	—	58	50	1	757	30	2	049	08	—	—	—	483	80	—
	1940	477	676	428	484	530 4	89,691	47	—	2	277	55	12	961	97	6	516	90	—	—	—	1	385	90
	1939	777	1,119	645	695	1,003 8	146,410	100	—	2	919	79	33	220	29	103	323	62	164	50	5	528	45	
	1938	677	959	501	545	635 4	153,540	119	—	4	279	55	84	853	37	117	832	84	—	—	1	993	15	
	1937	521	930	436	454	446 4·5	55,869	28	—	1	675	32	101	220	69	81	346	18	—	—	—	—	—	—
Foreign	1941	5	6	2	1	1	—	200	3	2	—	—	—	40	6	—	15	80	—	—	—	—	—	—
	1940	9	14	8	12	4	6	650	1	11	—	161	35	—	—	—	21	50	—	—	—	—	—	—
	1939	25	35	25	29	14	2	2,190	2	22	—	857	40	13	451	70	6	571	38	20	50	—	—	—
	1938	44	73	42	56	39	6	5,850	7	18	2	913	18	5	286	14	24	74	50	28	—	340	80	
	1937	39	61	39	20	21	—	238	6	5	2	361	69	20	847	—	2	538	57	7	50	409	25	
TOTAL	1941	252	363	209	190	211 6	38,430	22	2	—	58	50	1	797	36	2	64	88	—	—	—	483	80	—
	1940	486	690	436	496	534 10	90,341	48	11	2	438	90	12	961	97	6	538	40	—	—	—	1	385	90
	1939	802	1,154	670	724	1,017 10	148,600	102	22	3	777	19	46	671	99	109	895	—	185	—	5	528	45	
	1938	721	1,032	543	601	670 10	159,390	126	18	7	192	73	90	139	51	141	907	34	—	28	—	2	333	95
	1937	560	991	475	474	467 4·5	56,107	34	5	4	37	1	122	67	69	83	884	75	—	7	50	—	409	25

PORT SAID BRANCH UNDER KAIMAKAM J. F. NOBLE BEY

CASES DEALT WITH BY PORT SAID C.N.I.B. BRANCH DURING 1937, 1938, 1939, 1940 AND 1941

Nationality		Number of cases	Number of accused	Number of cases dealt with	Number of accused dealt with	Periods of sentences	Total of fines	Pending cases	SEIZED DRUGS														
									Heroin			Hashish			Opium			Cocaine			Manzoul and other drugs		
									K.	Gr.	Cg.	K.	Gr.	Cg.	K.	Gr.	Cg.	K.	Gr.	Cg.	K.	Gr.	Cg.
Local	1941	27	65	8	22	24	6 3,600	19	—	—	—	29	972	502	37	910	224	—	—	—	—	—	50
	1940	12	22	12	16	29	6 5,300	1	—	—	20	5	354	—	50	707	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	1939	21	59	19	40	55	4 10,122	—	—	—	62	175	415	—	22	658	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	1938	17	41	17	24	37	— 6,430	1	—	—	—	6	720	—	94	120	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	1937	15	49	13	49	78	— 12,200	—	—	—	—	20	468	—	105	754	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Foreign	1941	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	1940	1	4	1	2	3	— 600	1	6	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	1939	4	11	4	4	4	— 800	—	5	—	—	3	466	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	780	—	—
	1938	18	25	16	11	10	6 1,800	—	3	1	—	13	299	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	1937	9	20	4	7	6	— 1,600	—	1	—	—	5	947	—	78	690	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
TOTAL	1941	27	65	8	22	24	6 3,600	19	—	—	—	29	972	502	37	910	224	—	—	—	—	50	
	1940	13	26	13	18	32	6 5,900	2	6	—	20	5	354	—	50	707	—	—	780	—	—	—	
	1939	25	70	23	44	59	4 10,922	—	5	—	62	178	881	—	22	658	—	—	—	—	—	—	
	1938	35	66	33	35	47	6 8,230	1	3	1	—	20	019	—	95	120	—	—	—	—	—	—	
	1937	24	69	17	56	84	— 13,800	—	1	—	—	26	415	—	184	444	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

Prohibited Cultivation

	1941	1940	1939	1938	1937	(a) Cultivation of opium <i>(Ar. Kushkhash)</i>	1941	1940	1939	1938	1937	(b) Cultivation of hashish <i>(plants)</i>	1941	1940	1939	1938	1937
Plants	—	127	—	—	—	—	—	Feddans	...	...	...	—	—
Feddans	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	Kirats	...	...	...	—	—
Kirats	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	Sahms	...	...	...	—	—
Sahms	—	—	—	—	—	—	—				—	—	

SUEZ C.N.I.B. BRANCH UNDER MIRALAI S. WHITE BEY

CASES DEALT WITH BY THE SUEZ C.N.I.B. BRANCH DURING 1937, 1938, 1939, 1940 AND 1941

Nationality		Number of cases	Number of accused	Number of cases dealt with	Number of accused dealt with	Periods of sentences	Total of fines	Pending cases	Expelled persons	SEIZED DRUGS															
										Heroin			Hashish			Opium			Cocaine			Manzoul and other drugs			
										K.	Gr.	Cg.	K.	Gr.	Cg.	K.	Gr.	Cg.	K.	Gr.	Cg.	K.	Gr.	Cg.	
Local	1941	27	41	20	19	20	6	2,840	7	—	—	—	2	693	82	1	264	39	—	—	—	—	—	—	
	1940	16	20	16	19	12	6	2,220	1	—	—	—	94	442	25	327	201	66	—	—	—	—	—	—	
	1939	16	18	16	18	23	6	4,430	—	—	—	—	40	102	30	32	635	92	—	—	—	—	—	—	
	1938	9	11	9	11	7	6	1,430	—	—	—	—	28	116	28	184	789	97	—	—	—	—	—	—	
	1937	23	23	23	23	34	4	5,600	—	—	—	—	10	504	—	14	426	17	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Foreign	1941	2	2	1	1	—	6	30	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	281	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
	1940	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
	1939	1	1	1	1	1	—	200	—	2	—	—	—	385	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	1938	1	3	1	3	2	—	400	—	1	—	—	—	433	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	1937	1	3	1	3	—	2	—	—	1	—	—	—	740	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
TOTAL	1941	29	43	21	20	21	—	2,870	8	—	—	—	2	693	82	3	545	39	—	—	—	—	—	—	
	1940	16	20	16	19	12	6	2,220	1	—	1	—	94	442	25	327	201	66	—	—	—	—	—	—	
	1939	17	19	17	19	24	6	4,630	—	2	—	—	40	487	30	32	635	92	—	—	—	—	—	—	
	1938	10	14	10	14	9	6	1,830	—	1	—	—	28	549	28	184	789	97	—	—	—	—	—	—	
	1937	24	26	24	26	34	6	5,600	—	1	—	—	11	244	—	14	426	17	—	—	—	—	—	—	

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**CAIRO C.N.I.B. BRANCH IN CHARGE OF SAGH. ABDEL-AZIZ SAFWAT EFFENDI
AND UNDER THE SUPERVISION OF KAIM. T. MARC BEY**

CASES DEALT WITH BY THE CAIRO C.N.I.B. BRANCH DURING 1937, 1938, 1939, 1940 AND 1941

Nationality		Number of cases	Number of accused	Periods of sentences			Total of fines	Pending cases	Expelled persons	SEIZED DRUGS												
				Yrs.		Mths.				Heroin			Hashish			Opium			Cocaine			Manzoul and other drugs
				K.	Gr.	Cg.				K.	Gr.	Cg.	K.	Gr.	Cg.	K.	Gr.	Cg.	K.	Gr.	Cg.	
Local ...	1941	74	293	66	251	405	3 67,140	8	—	720	32	81	147	12	74	888	03	—	—	—	146 50	
	1940	71	225	57	195	351	— 56,300	14	—	1	321	18	35	191	32	36	275	30	—	—	—	
	1939	59	195	41	81	175	— 22,000	18	—	4	70	8	26	117	9	62	13	—	185	—	1960	
	1938	51	145	35	72	122	— 21,700	17	—	1	500	—	19	522	—	121	229	—	—	—	—	
	1937	54	162	38	109	149	10 22,290	16	—	2	902	75	9	873	—	44	470	—	—	—	—	
Foreign	1941	3	4	3	4	6	6 1,230	—	—	—	—	—	—	419	80	5	177	—	—	—	—	
	1940	2	3	—	—	—	—	2	7	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	
	1939	5	9	4	5	7	3 1,500	1	1	—	556	25	—	377	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
	1938	1	1	1	1	1	— 100	—	3	—	064	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
	1937	16	18	13	16	10	— 213	3	3	1	059	—	3	120	—	—	97	—	—	—	—	
TOTAL ...	1941	77	297	69	255	411	9 68,370	8	—	720	32	81	566	92	80	065	03	—	—	146 50		
	1940	73	228	57	195	351	— 56,300	16	7	1	321	18	35	193	32	36	276	30	—	—	—	
	1939	64	204	45	86	182	3 23,500	19	1	4	626	93	26	494	9	62	13	—	185	—	1960	
	1938	52	146	36	73	123	— 21,800	17	3	1	564	—	19	522	—	121	229	—	—	—	—	
	1937	70	180	51	125	159	10 22,503	19	3	3	961	75	12	993	—	44	567	—	—	—	—	

PROVINCIAL BRANCHES

LOWER EGYPT BRANCH IN CHARGE OF YUZBASHI AHMED SAYED AHMED RAMADAN EFF. AND UNDER THE SUPERVISION OF KAIM. T. MARC BEY

CASES DEALT WITH BY THE LOWER EGYPT BRANCH DURING 1937, 1938, 1939, 1940 AND 1941

Nationality	Number of cases	Number of accused	Number of cases dealt with	Number of accused dealt with	Periods of sentences	Total of fines	Pending cases	Expelled persons	SEIZED DRUGS															
									Heroin			Hashish			Opium			Cocaine			Manzoul and other drugs			
									K.	Gr.	Cg.	K.	Gr.	Cg.	K.	Gr.	Cg.	K.	Gr.	Cg.	K.	Gr.	Cg.	
Local	1941	31	51	25	24	35	—	6	—	—	—	9	248	54	9	845	80	—	—	—	—	—	—	
	1940	38	75	34	54	64	—	3	—	28	41	5	977	17	6	847	—	—	—	—	15	65	—	
	1939	44	78	40	43	58	—	2	—	24	—	8	341	56	4	269	14	—	—	—	—	985	80	
	1938	30	63	26	39	64	—	—	—	54	20	6	431	29.5	6	289	8.5	—	—	—	6	812	—	
	1937	38	80	36	59	101	—	16,590	—	67	27	6	22	30	8	950	57	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Foreign	1941	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
	1940	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
	1939	2	4	2	2	2	6	230	—	1	—	19	53	—	—	—	440	—	—	—	1	140	—	
	1938	2	2	1	1	1	1	200	—	—	—	20	30	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
	1937	2	2	1	1	1	—	1	—	—	—	10	—	—	17	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
TOTAL	1941	31	51	25	24	35	—	7,060	6	—	—	9	248	54	9	845	80	—	—	—	—	15	65	
	1940	38	75	34	54	64	—	11,860	3	—	28	41	5	977	17	6	847	—	—	—	—	15	65	
	1939	46	82	42	45	60	6	11,520	2	1	—	43	53	8	341	56	4	273	54	—	—	2	125	80
	1938	32	65	27	40	65	—	12,000	—	—	74	50	6	431	29.5	6	289	8.5	—	—	6	812	—	
	1937	40	82	37	60	101	1	16,590	—	—	77	27	6	2247	—	8	950	57	—	—	—	—	—	

Prohibited Cultivation

	1941	1940	1939	1938	1937		1941	1940	1939	1938	1937
(a) Cultivation of opium (Ar. Khushkhash)	—	—	—	—	—	(b) Cultivation of hashish					
Feddans	—	—	Plants	...	...	...	—	—
Kirats	—	—	Feddans	...	...	...	329	829
Sahms	—	—	Kirats	...	...	...	—	—
						Sahms	...	...	...	—	—

UPPER EGYPT BRANCH IN CHARGE OF YUZBASHI ABDEL-FATTAH EL-BENDARI EFF.
AND UNDER THE SUPERVISION OF KAIM. T. MARC BEY

CASES DEALT WITH BY THE UPPER EGYPT BRANCH DURING 1937, 1938, 1939, 1940 AND 1941

Nationality	Number of cases	Number of accused	Number of cases dealt with	Number of accused dealt with	Periods of sentences	Total of fines	Pending cases	Expelled persons	SEIZED DRUGS														
									Heroin			Hashish			Opium			Cocaine			Manzoul and other drugs		
									K	Gr.	Cg.	K	Gr.	Cg.	K	Gr.	Cg.	K	Gr.	Cg.			
Local	1941	376	438	301	313	152	11	24,393	69	—	—	60	1	482	45	14	430	60	—	—	—		
	1940	1,429	1,502	1,122	1,122	136	1	26,617	303	—	—	158	50	27	297	58	9	966	98	—	—	—	
	1939	939	1,007	713	721	142	—	26,516	224	—	1	81	50	82	694	70	4	154	34	—	—	—	
	1938	839	933	691	703	114	—	19,995	122	—	—	459	26	—	131	82	—	449	1	—	—	—	
	1937	2,212	2,277	2,113	2,099	135	—	25,596	122	—	—	143	77	—	284	49	—	984	5	—	—	125	
Foreign	1941	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
	1940	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
	1939	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
	1938	1	1	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	50	—	—	
	1937	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
TOTAL	1941	376	438	301	313	152	11	24,393	69	—	—	60	1	482	45	14	430	60	—	—	—		
	1940	1,429	1,502	1,122	1,122	136	1	26,617	303	—	—	158	5	87	297	58	9	966	98	—	—	—	
	1939	939	1,007	713	721	142	—	26,516	224	—	1	81	50	82	694	70	4	154	34	—	—	—	
	1938	840	934	692	703	114	—	19,995	122	—	—	459	50	—	131	82	—	449	51	—	—	—	
	1937	2,212	2,277	2,113	2,099	135	—	25,596	122	—	—	143	—	—	284	49	—	984	5	—	—	125	

Prohibited Cultivation

	1941	1940	1939	1938	1937		1941	1940	1939	1938	1937
(a) Cultivation of opium (<i>Ar. Khushkhash</i>)						(b) Cultivation of hashish (Plants)					
Plants	—	—	—	—	—	Plants	13,739	76,884	98,030	76,192	22,347
Feddans	71	571	403	169	707	Feddans	25	24	43	15	—
Kirats	15	6	3	2	10	Kirats	18	8	19	23	—
Sahms	—	16	14	18	9	Sahms	6	—	—	12	—
Equals L.E.	76,680	228,733	161,200	101,460	353,700	Equals L.E.	—	—	—	—	—

**ISMAILIA C.N.I.B. BRANCH IN CHARGE OF M.A. IBRAHIM MAHMOUD EL-TERSAWI EFF.
AND UNDER THE SUPERVISION OF KAIMAKAM T. MARC BEY**

CASES DEALT WITH BY ISMAILIA C.N.I.B. BRANCH DURING THE PERIOD FROM SEPTEMBER TO NOVEMBER 30, 1941

Nationality	Number of cases	Number of accused	Number of cases dealt with	Number of accused dealt with	Periods of sentences	Total of fines	Pending cases	Expelled persons	SEIZED DRUGS														
									Heroin			Hashish			Opium			Cocaine			Manzoul and other drugs		
									K.	Gr.	Cg.	K.	Gr.	Cg.	K.	Gr.	Cg.	K.	Gr.	Cg.	K.	Gr.	Cg.
Local ...1941	13	34	4	9	13	—	2,300	9	—	—	—	3	95	462	1	100	224	—	—	—	—	—	—
Foreign 1941	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
TOTAL ...1941	13	34	4	9	13	—	2,300	9	—	—	—	3	95	462	1	100	224	—	—	—	—	—	—

N.B.—This Branch was created in September 1941.

CHAPTER II

The Palestine Narcotics Intelligence Bureau

(1) The establishing of the Palestine Narcotics Intelligence Bureau has proceeded satisfactorily and the year has seen a very considerable increase in police activity resulting in large seizures. Various measures have been introduced, including the opening of indices and other means of recording information obtained in regard to the narcotic drug traffic, and the maintenance of statistical records.

(2) A set scale system of rewards payable to persons furnishing information leading to drug seizures was approved by Government at the end of September and was immediately put into operation. (The Criminal Investigation Fund imprests of the Nazareth and Gaza districts were increased by L.P. 300 and L.P. 200 respectively in order to facilitate prompt payments.) The scale follows that which obtains in Egypt and has shown success from the outset.

(3) Narcotic addiction in Palestine is small, but by no means negligible. It is a vice, the spread of which, through the influence of the smaller dealers among the lower classes as well as in local Egyptian and Sudanese circles, is always to be feared.

It is generally accepted that Palestine's connection with the illicit drug trade is primarily due to its geographical position in relation to Syria and Egypt. It is a centre of well organized, generously financed and ingenious bands of smugglers, who have connections throughout the Middle East.

(4) It is to be regretted that those relations with the authorities in Syria and the Lebanon which are so necessary effectively to control the drug traffic have not yet been established, although the co-operation of the British Security Mission has been obtained with most useful results in the exchange of information and the supervision of suspects. The cultivation of hashish in Syria presents a formidable problem and it is regrettable that all efforts to induce the authorities to destroy the year's crop failed. It is estimated that the 1941 crop produced 100 tons of hashish, most of which is intended for transmission to Egypt, mainly through this country.

(5) A most useful measure of co-operation was afforded to our mutual benefit by the Egyptian Police throughout the year. The Palestine Customs Authorities effected several important seizures.

(6) During 1941 only one important case of smuggling by sea came to the notice of the police. This was in February, when some 589 kilogrammes of opium and 338 kilogrammes of hashish were intercepted near Sidna Ali, about 10 miles north of Jaffa. Both the drugs and the boat were seized, the crew were arrested and a successful prosecution followed.

(7) The very considerable movement of troops within Palestine and between Palestine and the adjoining countries has been the means of enabling drug traffickers to effect transportation by means of military transport. The Military Authorities are fully alive to this traffic and effective steps are being taken to combat it.

(8) In several instances information has been given to the police by members of His Majesty's Forces who have been approached in this connection and results have been satisfactory. On Nov. 29, 1941, a staff sergeant of the R.A.O.C. reported to the Headquarters of the British Security Mission at Beirut that he had been invited by a native foreman at the dump, of which he was in charge to convey a consignment of hashish to an address in Jaffa. He was offered L.S. 80 for doing so, and told that similar deliveries could be arranged for the future. With the concurrence of his commanding officer the staff sergeant was instructed to proceed with the arrangements and to keep the British Security Mission informed.

On December 2, 1941, the staff sergeant picked up the foreman at the Beirut racecourse and proceeded with him to San Michel Barracks, where a consignment of military stores destined for Sarafand was loaded on his lorry. The foreman then directed him to a certain house in Beirut, where two sacks were loaded by two Arabs, one of whom boarded the vehicle and concealed himself among the stores. The lorry proceeded to Jaffa, arriving the same evening and was trailed by the police and the drugs seized. They were subsequently found to weigh 77 kilogrammes. Four Arabs were arrested, including the man who had travelled in the lorry from Beirut. On the staff sergeant's return to his station, enquiries were instituted by the British Security Mission and further arrests were made. A press used for concentrating hashish into slabs was found in course of a search of the foreman's house.

(9) British Inspector Weekes was killed in action with a band of smugglers on September 24, 1941 in Sha'ab lands in Northern Palestine.

(10) *Some important seizures of the year :—*

- (a) On April 1, 1941, the mukhtar of Anin, in the Jenin area, arrested three persons who were driving a donkey and two camels in his village. The animals were found to be laden with 162·500 kilogrammes of opium and 8·400 kilogrammes of hashish. One of the persons escaped before the arrival of the police, but the other two were arrested, tried and sentenced to imprisonment for 18 months and 6 months respectively on June 24. Both were residents of Tel Arish, near Jaffa.
- (b) On May 30, 1941, a party of police from Acre proceeded to Bassa on information. A search of the grove of a certain Said Bishara Kanaan was followed by the discovery of 11 paraffin tins hidden under the straw of an adjacent threshing floor. The tins contained 202 kilogrammes of opium and 1·51 kilogrammes of hashish. No arrest was effected.
- (c) On August 17, 1941, information was received by the Jaffa police that a certain private car would attempt to run a consignment of drugs from the north, using the Ras el-Ain track. Ambushes were laid throughout the day and during the night but were fruitless. The following day a Palestinian constable stationed at Ras el-Ain road junction observed a car approaching at high speed. As it drew near him he recognized its number as being that given in the information. He signalled the driver of the car to stop but the latter failed to do so, proceeding along the Muzeira track. The constable then boarded a passing lorry which took him to the police-station at Petah Tiqva. A police car was immediately despatched in pursuit and later the wanted vehicle was eventually overtaken at the village of Migdal Sadik. On being searched it was found to contain 1,003 slabs of hashish weighing 326 kilogrammes and 3½ kilogrammes of opium. The drugs were concealed in a specially constructed box fitted underneath the chassis, and in other parts of the car.

Investigations revealed that the drugs were destined for Beni Suheila, in the Gaza district whence they were to be despatched to Egypt. The driver of the car, and one of his passengers, who was from Beni Suheila, were subsequently sentenced to a fine of L.P. 200 or 18 months' imprisonment. Another passenger, from Jaffa, was sentenced to a fine of L.P. 200 or 12 months' imprisonment.

- (d) Acting on information received, a party of police from Tarshiha, near Acre, ambushed a spot between khirbet Zawiya and Fassuta on August 28, 1941. At about 9 p.m. three donkeys accompanied by 6 men were observed. These persons were called upon to stop but at once made off. After a chase in course of which the police were fired upon, two of the persons were arrested and the donkeys seized. The donkeys were found to be carrying 568 slabs of hashish weighing 227.200 kilogrammes and 21 packets of raw opium weighing 23 kilogrammes. The case is still awaiting trial. Both accused persons are from Fassuta village, Acre sub-district.
- (e) On September 21, 1941, two privates of the 2nd A.I.F. Ordnance Corps drove up to Barbara Camp near Gaza in a military vehicle. They presented work tickets to the sentry and were admitted. On entering the camp one of the soldiers approached a warrant officer of the transit office and told him that he had some "hot stuff" which he wanted to dump in the camp, where it would be collected in the afternoon. The warrant officer told him to place it behind the petrol dump. The two soldiers then unloaded several cases from their vehicle and drove it away.

Some time later the warrant officer, who had become suspicious, took two N.C.O's to the place and broke open the cases. They were found to contain petrol tins, the contents of which were identified as hashish and opium and the case was referred to the police. A total of 41 tins containing 390 kilogrammes of hashish and 220 kilogrammes of opium were seized. The two soldiers who had brought the drugs into the camp were arrested. Investigations revealed that they had been approached by certain Arabs in Haifa who had invited them to transport a consignment of "contraband" from Beirut which was to be handed over to confederates in Gaza. They agreed and on September 20, they proceeded in the course of their duty to Beirut by military truck. While in Beirut they found a certain garage proprietor who had been described to them; they identified themselves to him by producing a blue-backed playing card, with which they had been provided and the drugs were then handed over to them. It was not possible to collect sufficient evidence against the Arabs to prosecute, but the two soldiers were sent for trial by court martial.

(f) On September 23, 1941, an agent reported to the police at Gaza that a consignment of drugs was being delivered to a certain place in the Beersheba area and that two villagers from Maliya, in Northern Palestine, had been in the town endeavouring to raise a loan of L.P. 50 to pay for the transport.

A police party left for the sport and about 10 kilometres away from it met a taxi driven by a Haifa man, whose two passengers were from Haifa and Gaza respectively. This taxi was stopped and the occupants questioned ; they could produce no more convincing explanation of their movements than that they had been viewing a tractor which they desired to purchase. They were asked to return and point out the place, but were unable to find it. The police party then proceeded with these persons to a likely spot where narcotics might be expected to be concealed. The tracks of a wide-wheeled vehicle were found, upon which were superimposed those of the Haifa taxi. These tracks were followed and four sacks containing 200·500 kilogrammes of hashish were found.

Enquiries revealed that a man from Maliya had travelled in the taxi from Haifa to Jaffa. He had alighted at the Beersheba cross-roads and was seen to board a military truck, which proceeded in the direction of the area in which the drugs were seized.

(g) On September 16, 1941, after dusk a private car was searched at a check post established near Haifa on the Acre road and 140·500 kilogrammes of hashish was found in the dicky seat. The two occupants of the car were Haifa men. The case is awaiting trial.

(h) On November 2, 1941, it was reported to the police at Gaza that a certain man in Deir el-Belah was preparing a consignment of hashish for delivery to Egypt three days later by camel caravan. A party was despatched to this man's house, where he was apprehended in the act of preparing raw hashish for transport. The implements were seized and a search produced 68·500 kilogrammes of raw hashish, 94 kilogrammes of prepared hashish in slabs and 22 kilogrammes of raw opium in tins.

(Signed) A. SAUNDERS,

Inspector-General

COMPARATIVE LIST OF SEIZURES OF DANGEROUS DRUGS IN THE YEARS
1939, 1940 and 1941

Nature of drugs	1939			1940			1941		
	Kgs.	Grms.	Cgs.	Kgs.	Grms.	Cgs.	Kgs.	Grms.	Cgs.
Hashish ...	154	75	75	838	294	90	3,050	183	24·5
Opium ...	21	756	32	365	160	89	1,605	123	98
Sutal	—	10	50	—	—	—	—	—	—
Cocaine ...	—	1	—	—	89	—	—	18	30

CASES OF SEIZURES OF NARCOTICS INVESTIGATED BY THE POLICE DURING THE
PERIOD FROM JANUARY 1 TO DECEMBER 31, 1941

	Number of cases	Persons arrested	Persons convicted	Persons acquitted	Persons pending trial	Cases refused	Cases of no arrests
Jerusalem Urban	13	13	11	2	—	—	2
Jerusalem Rural	3	2	2	—	—	—	1
Hebron	2	3	3	—	—	—	—
Jaffa	41	58	29	9	20	—	4
Petah Tikva	4	11	7	1	3	—	—
Tel Aviv	4	5	4	—	1	—	—
Ramleh	10	9	1	—	8	2	1
Hovoth	5	6	4	—	2	—	—
Haifa Urban	47	59	28	10	21	2	1
Haifa Rural	10	14	4	—	10	—	1
Gaza	33	47	13	2	32	1	1
Beersheba	6	10	2	—	8	—	—
Nazareth	2	2	2	—	—	—	—
Tiberias	9	10	3	—	7	1	—
Acre	28	24	11	1	12	1	8
Safad	16	14	9	—	5	1	3
Nablus	1	—	—	—	—	1	—
Tulkarm	5	4	1	—	4	—	—
Jenin	3	3	3	—	—	—	1
TOTAL	242	295	137	25	133	16	16

CHAPTER III

Cases of Seizures of Narcotics on or before Arrival from Abroad

SEIZURE OF 21 GRAMMES OF OPIUM AT SUEZ, ON FEBRUARY 8, 1941, EX S.S. "AKBAR". CASE OF NAZIR AHMED LASCAR — SEIZURE OF 12.901 KILOGRAMMES OF HASHISH AT QANTARA, ON FEBRUARY 10, 1941. CASE OF A CERTAIN AIRCRAFTMAN AND THEODORE SZAMETZ, PALESTINIAN — SEIZURE OF 234 GRAMMES OF OPIUM AT SUEZ PORT, ON MAY 22, 1941. CASE OF MOHAMED ZAMAL MOHAMED YOUNES — SEIZURE OF 2.140 KILOGRAMMES OF OPIUM AT PORT SAID, ON JUNE 15, 1941. CASE OF PRIVATES AHMED MOHAMED EL-ZEINI AND MUSTAFA MOHAMED EL-OKALI —, SEIZURE OF 4.420 KILOGRAMMES OF HASHISH AND 1.120 KILOGRAMMES OF OPIUM AT PORT SAID, ON JULY 7, 1941, CASE OF SOLIMAN QENAWI AND OTHERS — SEIZURE OF 566 GRAMMES OF OPIUM AT QANTARA, ON SEPTEMBER 1, 1941. CASE OF KHADRA AWAD — SEIZURE OF 760 GRAMMES OF OPIUM AT SUEZ PORT, ON SEPTEMBER 22, 1941, EX S.S. "SCALARIA". CASE OF HAN YON AND LIM AH SENG, CHINESE SUBJECTS.

SEIZURE OF 21 GRAMMES OF OPIUM AT SUEZ, ON FEBRUARY 8, 1941, EX S.S. "AKBAR"

Case of Nazir Ahmed Lascar

On February 8, 1941, when a certain NAZIR AHMED LASCAR, Indian British subject, arrived at Suez Port on S.S. "AKBAR", he was searched, on suspicion, by the Customs official at the Port and was found in possession of 21 grammes of opium.

NAZIR admitted the ownership of the stuff and stated that he brought it from Calcutta.

He was tried by the Cairo Mixed Tribunal on May 12, 1941 and sentenced to 6 months' imprisonment and a fine of L.E. 30.

COMPARATIVE LIST OF SEIZURES OF DANGEROUS DRUGS IN THE YEARS
1939, 1940 and 1941

Nature of drugs	1939			1940			1941		
	Kgs.	Grms.	Cgs.	Kgs.	Grms.	Cgs.	Kgs.	Grms.	Cgs.
Hashish ...	154	75	75	838	294	90	3,050	183	24·5
Opium ...	21	756	32	365	160	89	1,605	123	98
Sutal	—	10	50	—	—	—	—	—	—
Cocaine ...	—	1	—	—	89	—	—	18	30

CASES OF SEIZURES OF NARCOTICS INVESTIGATED BY THE POLICE DURING THE
PERIOD FROM JANUARY 1 TO DECEMBER 31, 1941

	Number of cases	Persons arrested	Persons convicted	Persons acquitted	Persons pending trial	Cases refused	Cases of no arrests
Jerusalem Urban	13	13	11	2	—	2	—
Jerusalem Rural	3	2	2	—	—	1	—
Hebron	2	3	3	—	—	—	—
Jaffa	41	58	29	9	20	4	—
Petah Tikva	4	11	7	1	3	—	—
Tel Aviv	4	5	4	—	1	—	—
Ramleh	10	9	1	—	8	2	1
Hovoth	5	6	4	—	2	—	—
Haifa Urban	47	59	28	10	21	2	1
Haifa Rural	10	14	4	—	10	—	1
Gaza	33	47	13	2	32	1	1
Beersheba	6	10	2	—	8	—	—
Nazareth	2	2	2	—	—	—	—
Tiberias	9	10	3	—	7	1	—
Acre	28	24	11	1	12	1	8
Safad	16	14	9	—	5	1	3
Nablus	1	—	—	—	—	1	—
Tulkarm	5	4	1	—	4	—	—
Jenin	3	3	3	—	—	—	1
TOTAL	242	295	137	25	133	16	16

CHAPTER III

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On February 8, 1941, when a certain NAZIR AHMED LASCAR, Indian British subject, arrived at Suez Port on S.S. "AKBAR", he was searched, on suspicion, by the Customs official at the Port and was found in possession of 21 grammes of opium.

NAZIR admitted the ownership of the stuff and stated that he brought it from Calcutta.

He was tried by the Cairo Mixed Tribunal on May 12, 1941 and sentenced to 6 months' imprisonment and a fine of L.E. 30.

**SEIZURE OF 12.901 KILOGRAMMES OF HASHISH
AT QANTARA, ON FEBRUARY 10, 1941**

**Case of a certain aircraftman and Theodore Szametz,
Palestinian**

In February 1941, the O.C. British Royal Air Force Depot, Aboukir, informed Alexandria C.N.I.B. Branch that he had received information to the effect that some of the aircraftmen serving at the said Depot were engaged in drug trafficking. A C.N.I.B. officer was detailed to look into the matter and, as a result of his investigations a letter was sent to the Mamour of the Customs at Qantara to keep an eye on airmen returning from leave from Palestine and to search their kit. He got in touch with the corporal of the British Military Police there, and arranged that men on arrival from Palestine be lined up for Customs examinations. It was during one of these examinations on February 10, 1941 that a certain aircraftman of British Royal Air Force Depot, Aboukir, was found to have in his suit-case 40 turbas of hashish, weighing 12.901 kilogrammes. After completion of the necessary Procès-Verbal, he was sent under escort to Alexandria where he, with the consent of his commanding officer, was interrogated by the Alexandria C.N.I.B. Branch. At first he refused to make a statement except that the drugs had been planted on him. Later, he, however, made a declaration to the effect that the drug had been given to him by one named "THEO" at Tel Aviv. He also stated that this person had given him a chit on which he had drawn a plan of a place in Cairo and on which he had scribbled two names. A full report was sent immediately to the Palestine Police, with the request that the necessary steps be taken to apprehend "THEO", and on February 26, 1941 the Palestinian Police Authorities telephoned that they had done so and that the necessary legal proceedings were being taken in the matter.

Unfortunately, the document mentioned by the aircraftman was not found amongst the documents sent by the Qantara Customs to the C.N.I.B. examination, and the search of his personal effects made at Aboukir was fruitless. It looks as if the aircraftman had deliberately destroyed it.

"THEO" turned out to be a certain THEODORE SZAMETZ of Tel-Aviv, who has been known to the C.N.I.B. since 1938. He was arrested by the Palestinian Police Authorities on March 5, 1941, and has given a full confession.

The aircraftman was court-martialled and sentenced to one year's imprisonment, while SZAMETZ was tried by the Palestinian Authorities and sentenced to a fine of L.P. 100.

The source of origin of the drugs seized is supposed to be Syria.

**SEIZURE OF 234 GRAMMES OF OPIUM AT SUEZ
PORT, ON MAY 22, 1941**

Case of Mohamed Zamal Mohamed Younes

On May 22, 1941, when an Egyptian named MOHAMED ZAMAL MOHAMED YOUNES was returning from Hedjaz, where he was employed on roads construction, he was searched, on suspicion, by the Customs official at the Suez Port and was found in possession of a quantity of 234 grammes of opium in sticks.

This accused was tried by the Suez Summary Native Court on June 9, 1941, and sentenced to one year's imprisonment and a fine of L.E. 200.

The source of origin of the drugs seized is Iran.

**SEIZURE OF 2.140 KILOGRAMMES OF OPIUM
AT PORT SAID, ON JUNE 15, 1941**

**Case of Privates Ahmed Mohamed El-Zeini and
Mustafa Mohamed El-Okali**

On June 15, 1941, information was received by the C.N.I.B. Port Said Branch to the effect that a money-changer who is, a well-known smuggler of Port Said, received a quantity of opium and that he was in his boat on his way to the Customs.

The smuggler was kept under watch. Instead of proceeding to the Customs, he made towards another landing-stage and in the way, he contacted with the Police Floating Patrol. He was preceded by another money-changer in another boat.

A search of the two money-changers' boats brought nothing to light. A search of the Police Floating Patrol's boat occupied by Private AHMED MOHAMED EL-ZEINI and Private MUSTAFA MOHAMED EL-OKALY revealed a linen sack containing two packets of opium. The two policemen denied the receipt of any narcotics from anybody, but, on investigation, Private MUSTAFA MOHAMED EL-OKALY admitted that one of the money-changers handed the opium to his comrade AHMED MOHAMED EL-ZEINI.

Opium weighed 2·140 kilogrammes in sticks.

One of the money-changers died while in prison awaiting trial and the other was released by the Parquet on account of insufficient evidence.

The other two accused, namely, AHMED MOHAMED EL-ZEINI and MUSTAFA MOHAMED EL-OKALY, were tried by the Port Said Summary Native Court, on July 28, 1941, and sentenced to 2 years' imprisonment and a fine of L.E. 200, each.

The source of origin of the drugs seized is Iran.

**SEIZURE OF 4·420 KILOGRAMMES OF HASHISH AND
1·120 KILOGRAMMES OF OPIUM AT PORT SAID,
ON JULY 7, 1941**

Case of Soliman Qenawi and others

On June 28, 1941, two sergeants of the British Army stationed at Qantara, were approached by a laundryman named SOLIMAN QINAWI who suggested that they should take a packet to Port Said, for which they would receive a sum of L.E. 2. They reported this conversation to their officer who instructed them to accept the parcel and, if possible, obtain further details. The officer, in turn, informed the British Military Police who informed the C.N.I.B. Port Said Branch.

The sergeants acted according to the instructions, and the parcel was delivered to a person waiting at a certain café in Rue De Lesseps, Port Said, where SOLIMAN arranged that the sergeants should deliver parcels twice a week, the next being on July 1st, for which one of the sergeants would receive L.E. 5. An advance of L.E. 1 was actually paid to him.

The C.N.I.B. Port Said Branch arranged to intercept the members of the gang, on July 1st, but they failed to turn up, and it was ascertained that SOLIMAN's brother was killed in a railway accident at Qantara on the said date and that the arrangement was, therefore, postponed until July 5th. On that date one of the sergeants took another packet from SOLIMAN and arrived at Port Said in an Army truck. He waited at the café about 4 hours but SOLIMAN failed to appear. The packet was kept by the British Military Police and the sergeant returned to Qantara and informed SOLIMAN that he had left the packet with a friend at Port Said.

Another meeting was arranged for July 7, 1941 in Rue Mohd. Ali, Port Said.

It was arranged that a N.C.O. of the British Military Police should act as driver of the truck and the C.N.I.B. agents were covered with a tarpaulin. They proceeded to the meeting-place and later on a certain ABDEL-LATIF ALI QASSEM approached the truck and spoke with the sergeant giving the sign for the delivery of the parcel. He collected the parcel and handed over the balance of L.E. 4 to the sergeant. ABDEL-LATIF and a certain IBRAHIM HASSAN ALI, Café-owner at Qantara, were then arrested.

At this moment, SOLIMAN passed riding a bicycle. He was told to stop but refused and attempted to escape. A shot was fired in his direction but he escaped. He was later arrested and all the three accused were handed over to the Parquet.

The drugs seized weighed 4·320 kilogrammes of hashish and 1·120 kilogrammes of opium.

On August 25, 1941, this case was tried by the Summary Native Court, Port Said, with the following results :—

- (1) SOLIMAN QINAWI... 3 years' imprisonment and
a fine of L.E. 500.
- (2) ABDEL-LATIF ALI QASSEM... ... 2 years' imprisonment and
a fine of L.E. 300.
- (3) IBRAHIM HASSAN ALI acquitted.

The source of origin of the drugs seized is Syria.

**SEIZURE OF 566 GRAMMES OF OPIUM AT QANTARA,
ON SEPTEMBER 1, 1941**

Case of Khadra Awad

On September 1, 1941, when a bedouin woman called KHADRA AWAD arrived at Qantara from Arish by train, she was searched, on suspicion, by the Customs officials. Nothing incriminating was found in her kit but three zinc cylinders were found on her person — one in a pocket at the back of her gown and the other two between her thighs.

These cylinders were found to contain opium and their weight was 566 grammes.

On November 26, 1941, the accused was tried by the Summary Native Court and sentenced to two years' imprisonment and a fine of L.E. 400.

The source of origin of the drugs seized is unknown.

**SEIZURE OF 760 GRAMMES OF OPIUM AT SUEZ PORT,
ON SEPTEMBER 22, 1941, EX S.S. "SCALARIA"**

Case of Han Yon and Lim Ah Seng, Chinese subjects

On September 22, 1941, the Customs guard at Suez Port searched, on suspicion, HAN YON and LIM AH SENG, members of the crew of S.S. "SCALARIA", and found in their possession 760 grammes of opium.

On November 10, 1941, this case was tried by the Summary Native Court, Suez, and the accused were sentenced to one year's imprisonment and a fine of L.E. 200, each.

The source of origin of the drugs seized is unknown.

CHAPTER IV

Coastguards Administration

A most interesting report for the year has been received from H.E. EL-LEWA HASSAN ABDEL-WAHAB PASHA, Director-General of the Coastguards Administration : unfortunately paper restrictions prevent its publication in full. He emphasises the extremely unsatisfactory position, in which his service finds itself on the Suez Canal in being responsible for the western bank only, while the eastern bank and its hinterland belongs to another Administration : even on the western bank his task has been made still more difficult by the taking away from the Coastguards and the handing over to the Fisheries Department of the Ministry of Commerce of the policing of Lake Menzala immediately to the west of him, thus introducing yet a fourth Government Administration, and that a purely civilian one, in control of one part of a large district notorious for smuggling, which can only be controlled properly by a strong and undivided command.

The Coastguard territory is, in fact, now reduced to a narrow strip of road and country between the Canal and the Lakes and desert to the west of it : their chances, therefore of intercepting smugglers swimming across the Canal and making for his western hinterland is small indeed.

This is clearly shown by the figures that he publishes for 1941 :—

Number of occasions on which tracks of parties of smugglers crossing the Canal from the east were found, was 75.

Total number of individual smugglers tracks thus found, was 204.
Total amount of contraband drugs captured, was 425 kilos
of hashish and 142 kilos of opium.

Total number of smugglers arrested was 4.

The fact that only four smugglers were caught out of two hundred that crossed the Canal is emphasised, not with any idea of criticism of the Coastguards, but to show how impossible it is for this Administration to prevent smugglers and their drugs from crossing the narrow strip of territory for which they are responsible.

CHAPTER V

Smuggling through Sinai

SEIZURES BY FRONTIERS ADMINISTRATION

Miralai A. H. St. GEORGE HAMERSLEY BEY, M.C., GOVERNOR of Sinai Province, reports the following:—

The period, December 1940 to November 1941, has proved a disappointing one as far as Anti-Narcotics services in this Province are concerned.

Although a certain amount of drugs have been captured, the quantity is small compared to what must have got through.

The chief causes for this is the inadequacy of the forces at the disposal of the Province.

Prior to 1940 there were three sections of Camel Corps and one Light Car Troop in the Province, chiefly engaged in anti-narcotic duties. These troops were removed to other Provinces, thus making a large gap in the defences.

The police force has not been able to fill in this gap to any appreciable extent, and when it is realised that the area of Sinai covers 60,000 square kilometres, and that the total police force for all services is but 270 strong, it will be readily realised that such a small force is completely inadequate to cope with the situation.

The police force is charged with all the normal functions of any force in addition to maintaining public security among the Arabs over an enormous areas.

Added to this fresh burdens have been thrown on the police arising from conditions in the Province brought about by the war.

The lack of forces and consequent weaknesses in anti-smuggling services have been stressed on many occasions to higher authority, but apparently no reinforcements can be found.

Until such increases as asked for are forthcoming, there can be no likelihood of improvement in the situation.

Another weak point in the system of prevention is the divided control along the line of the Suez Control. This matter has, I understand, received the attention of those concerned and it is hoped that there will be an improvement in that area.

A loophole in the defences is also provided by personnel employed by the Military Authorities working in Sinai. These men travel in and out of the Province in army vehicles, and there can be no question that many of them are in league with smugglers and transport the drugs across the Canal in Military Conveyances. Search of military vehicles in convoy is a difficult process and calls for detailed co-operation by the British Military Police.

Below are some of the more important captures made in 1941 :—

On January 24, 1941, 53·840 kilos of Hashish were captured by the police in Central Sinai. The patrol picked up tracks on January 23, and following these over difficult country, managed to come up with the smugglers on 24th, making their capture without a fight.

On March 29, 1941, a policeman and a Ghaffir, on patrol in Qantara, by night saw a suspicious-looking man and ordered him to halt. The man ran away in the darkness and after a hot pursuit among the houses of Qantara, he was finally run to ground and captured — he had 7·630 kilos of opium and 3·592 kilos of hashish.

On August 6, 1941, the Qantara Police were suspicious of a came coming in from the East. The slaughtering of the camel was ordered and in its stomach were found 33 tubes of opium, the total opium in these tubes amounted to 8·200 kilos.

On October 8, 1941, the Qantara Customs made a capture of hashish hidden in several portfolios consigned by a man at Mejdal (Palestine) direct to Abu Sweir. The amount captured was 119,575 kilos.

The remainder of the captures were not interesting cases.

The total captures made during the period under review, as compared with the four previous years, were as follows :—

Year	Number of captures	Hashish		Opium	Smugglers	Camels
		Kilo	Kilo			
1941	42	409·000	167·000	51	15
1940	44	372·554	437·313	48	6
1939	43	150·577	391·307	39	21
1938	67	161·942	492·018	68	6
1937	64	123·750	552·241	98	7

DETAIL OF FORCES RESPONSIBLE FOR CAPTURES

Force	Hashish	Opium	Smugglers	Camels
	Kilo	Kilo		
Northern Sinai District	28	43	11	—
Central Sinai District	159	58	9	12
Qantara District	77	58	20	3
Qantara Customs	145	8	11	3
TOTAL	409	167	51	15

The Frontiers Brigade at Port Tewfik made some big captures in that area. These narcotic had obviously been run across Sinai.

CHAPTER VI

Cases of Seizures in the Interior of the Country

CASE OF SALLAM KHADR — SEIZURE OF 2·600 KILOGRAMMES OF OPIUM AT ISMAILIA, ON FEBRUARY 8 1941. CASE OF MOHAMED ALI RADI — SEIZURE OF 590·32 GRAMMES OF HASHISH AT MAADI, ON FEBRUARY 28, 1941, CASE OF A DRIVER OF R.A.S.C., BRITISH ARMY — SEIZURE OF 2·313 KILOGRAMMES OF HASHISH AT SHEBIN EL-QANATER, ON MARCH 31, 1941, CASE OF MANSOUR NASSAR EL-SEWWI AND SOLIMAN AUDA SEWELEM ABU-EL-HOSSEIN — SEIZURE OF 220 GRAMMES OF HASHISH AT CAIRO, ON MAY 4, 1941, CASE OF ABDEL-RAOUF SOLIMAN MOHAMED — SEIZURE OF 400 GRAMMES OF OPIUM AND 110 GRAMMES OF HASHISH AT ASSIUT, ON JUNE 16, 1941, CASE OF SAILOR ALI ISMAIL ALI — SEIZURE OF 845 GRAMMES OF HASHISH AT PORT SAID, ON JUNE 23, 1941, CASE OF AHMED IBRAHIM EL-GUINDI AND OTHERS — SEIZURE OF 248·20 GRAMMES OF HASHISH AT CAIRO, ON JULY 27, 1941, CASE OF A SOLDIER OF THE BRITISH ARMY — SEIZURE OF 440 GRAMMES OF OPIUM AT ALEXANDRIA, ON AUGUST 20, 1941, CASE OF SELIM RIHAN SELIM AND MOHAMED ALI MOHAMED.

CASE OF SALLAM KHADR

Several back numbers of this annual report have contained accounts of the doings of SALLAM KHADR, one of the most persistent and dangerous smugglers in Egypt.

SALLAM KHADR was born in the Sinai Desert and was of the Gehallay tribe which is a branch of the Maaza tribe. He took up smuggling as a career about 1925 and very soon established a great reputation as a courageous and successful smuggler and a specialist at swimming drugs across the Suez Canal at nights. He had his first serious clash with the Frontiers Administration in February 1930, when he was arrested with a hundred turbas of hashish after firing on the Government patrol: he managed, however, to escape after arrest and was sentenced to 2 years' imprisonment by default.

His reputation among the desert Arabs was by now greatly enhanced and his word became law among the smugglers: he completely defied the Frontiers, Coastguards and Police and treated them with daring contempt.

In August 1931, he tried to run 100 kilos of hashish across the Canal and a big fight ensued between his gang and a Frontiers patrol ; he lost one man killed, while the Frontiers had a private killed and a corporal wounded. KHADR got away. During 1933, he had three more fights with the Frontiers but got away every time.

In August 1934, he and his gang had another big fight with the Frontiers who lost a man killed, but on their side shot KHADR's brother dead, and wounded KHADR himself who got away. In 1936 the Frontiers Administration put out L.E. 100 reward for anyone who would get him alive or dead and efforts were redoubled. In October of that year, the Suez Canal Police got information that SALLAM KHADR was living in a reed hut in the semi desert country N.W. of Ismailia. Kaimakam GILES BEY of that Command with a strong force did a night march of thirty-two kilometres over rough sandy ground, and just at daylight got within 50 yards of KHADR's shack which was situated on the edge of some scanty maize fields. After lying low for some time in the maize, the force saw KHADR go down to a watercourse to drink. Bent on taking him alive they made a rush and got within twenty yards of KHADR before he was aware of them. When he saw them he gave a yell and dived on all fours into the maize, while his women folk ran out of the shack screaming : at the same time, one of them slipped KHADR's white camel which made off on its own into the desert and was seen some minutes later going like smoke with KHADR on its back. It was KHADR's lucky day as nothing would have been easier than to shoot him while he drank.

In 1940, he and his gang were smuggling stronger than ever : the Coastguards on the Canal managed to seize several big consignments of his hashish and opium, and had several fights in one of which two Coastguards men were killed but SALLAM KHADR always managed to get away.

At the end of June of 1941, Kaimakam MARC BEY of the C.N.I.B. succeeded in getting a confidant with sufficient courage to undertake to deliver KHADR into our hands and careful plans were made to avoid bloodshed and take him alive.

A certain café in Qassasine village, Sharqia, was decided upon as the meeting-place and on the appointed day MARC BEY and his assistant Sagh ABDEL-AZIZ SAFWAT EFF., organised a strong police force from Cairo and took it by various routes to assemble at the café in question. MARC BEY in uniform, with an armed guard in mufti, took up position in a closed car at some 500 yards distance from the café, while SAFWAT EFFENDI and eight armed detectives disguised as labourers, railwaymen, mechanics, etc., sauntered casually into the café and passed their time playing tric-trac and drinking coffee,

while the informer who was with them kept his eye on the road outside. After some time a car drove up, deposited three Arabs at the café and drove off. An hour later, SAFWAT EFFENDI managed to send a prearranged signal to MARC BEY who dashed across with his armed escort, held up the café and arrested the three Arabs, one of whom was KHADR. Caught napping for once KHADR was unarmed and will now stand his trial for his many crimes of the last seventeen years.

**SEIZURE OF 2·600 KILOGRAMMES OF OPIUM
AT ISMAILIA, ON FEBRUARY 8, 1941**

Case of Mohamed Ali Radi

On February 8, 1941, a certain fisherman named MOHAMED ALI RADI was arrested by Ismailia Police in possession of 2·600 kilogrammes of opium which he was hiding in a linen cover amongs some clothes.

On interrogation he stated that he had found the opium in a street, but it was ascertained that some of the clothes which were seized, belonged to him.

On March 20, 1941, he was tried by Ismailia Summary Native Court and sentenced to one year's imprisonment and a fine of L.E. 200.

The source of origin of the drugs seized is unknown.

**SEIZURE OF 590·32 GRAMMES OF HASHISH AT
MAADI, ON FEBRUARY 28, 1941**

Case of a driver of R.A.S.C., British Army

Upon information to the effect that some soldiers of the British Army stationed at Cairo offered quantities of hashish for sale, Helwan Police Authorities made the necessary arrangements to arrest culprits *en-flagrant délit*. A confidant was supplied with two L.E. 1 marked banknotes and instructed to act as a buyer. He approached, on February 28, 1941, a driver of the Royal Army Service Corps who asked for L.E. 7 for $\frac{1}{2}$ oke of hashish. The Police Authorities, on

receipt of this information from the confidant, searched, in conjunction with the British Military Authorities, the driver in question and his tent, with the result that a quantity of 590.32 grammes of hashish was found concealed in the mask bag of the said driver.

On May 12, 1941, the driver was tried by a Court Martial and sentenced to seven months' imprisonment.

The source of origin of the drugs seized is unknown.

SEIZURE OF 2.313 KILOGRAMMES OF HASHISH AT SHEBIN EL-QANATER, ON MARCH 31, 1941

Case of Mansour Nassar El-Sewwi and Soliman Auda Sewelem Abu-el-Hossein

On March 30, 1941, a bedouin named MANSOUR NASSAR EL-SEWWI of Héwitat Tribe reported at the C.N.I.B. Headquarters, Cairo that a certain SOLIMAN AUDA SEWELEM ABU-EL-HOSSEIN had informed him that AUDA EID ABU BARATEM of Shebin El-Qanater had in his possession a large quantity of hashish.

On interrogation, ABU-EL-HOSSEIN confirmed the statement of EL-SEWWI, and added that he received the information from a shepherd employed by ABU BARATEM. He clearly described the places where the drugs were concealed in the neighbourhood of the tent of ABU BARATEM.

Early in the morning of March 31, 1941, a C.N.I.B. force accompanied by ABU-EL-HOSSEIN proceeded to the places mentioned by ABU-EL-HOSSEIN, and through his guidance a quantity of 2.313 kilogrammes was found hidden under earth in a cultivated land, as described by ABU-EL-HOSSEIN.

ABU BARATEM denied the charge and stated that it had been fabricated by both EL-SEWWI and ABU-EL-HOSSEIN, because some days ago, he arrested their cousin named SOLIMAN ABU NASSAR who was convicted in drugs case.

ABU-EL-HOSSEIN is a notorious trafficker who used to smuggle narcotics across the Suez Canal.

From the enquiry and investigation made by the Drugs Parquet, Cairo, it appeared that this case had been fabricated by both informants.

The Parquet, therefore, committed them for trial by the Narcotics Summary Native Court, Cairo, and released ABU BARATEM.

On July 29, 1941, the two accused were tried and sentenced to 3 years' imprisonment and a fine of L.E. 500, each.

It is presumed that the source of origin of the drugs seized is Syria.

**SEIZURE OF 220 GRAMMES OF HASHISH AT CAIRO,
ON MAY 4, 1941**

Case of Abdel-Raouf Soliman Mohamed

Upon information received from the Military Police of the New Zealand Force to the effect that a coffeeeman of Cairo named ABDEL-RAOUF SOLIMAN MOHAMED, used to offer hashish to a private of the said Force who frequented his café, the necessary steps were taken to arrest this retailer *en-flagrant délit*.

It was arranged that in the afternoon of May 4, 1941, the private in question and a sergeant of the military police should visit the said café and give a pre-arranged signal on receipt of the drug from the coffeeeman. This plan worked well and at 5 p.m., when the signal was given, the C.N.I.B. Squad waiting in the vicinity, raided the café and arrested ABDEL-RAOUF while in possession of marked coin to the value of P.T. 25 which had been given by the C.N.I.B. to the sergeant. The piece of hashish weighing 2·20 grammes which was offered to the private was also seized.

On June 28, 1941, ABDEL-RAOUF was tried by Cairo Drugs Summary Court and sentenced to one year's imprisonment and a fine of L.E. 200.

The source of origin of the drugs seized is unknown.

SEIZURE OF 400 GRAMMES OF OPIUM AND 110 GRAMMES OF HASHISH AT ASSIUT, ON JUNE 16, 1941

Case of Sailor Ali Ismail Ali

Upon information to the effect that a sailor named ALI ISMAIL ALI of Akhmim, Girga Province, smuggles narcotics from Cairo for certain traffickers of Upper Egypt inside the cargo of his sailing vessel, arrangements were made by Assiut C.N.I.B. Branch to stop the vessel at Assiut Dam when on its return journey from Cairo.

On June 16, 1941, when the vessel was stopped on arrival at Assiut Dam, it was searched by the Assiut C.N.I.B. Branch in conjunction with the Local Police and a quantity of 400 grammes of opium and 110 grammes of hashish which was found concealed in the cargo, was seized.

On July 14, 1941, ALI ISMAIL ALI was tried by Assiut Summary Native Court and sentenced to 2 years' imprisonment and a fine of L.E. 300.

The source of origin of the drugs seized is unknown.

**SEIZURE OF 845 GRAMMES OF HASHISH AT
PORT SAID, ON JUNE 23, 1941**

Case of Ahmed Ibrahim El-Guindi and others

On June 23, 1941, while the police was searching the house of a certain OM-AHMED AHMED SAID in connection with a case of theft, a quantity of hashish was found. On interrogation, she first denied but then stated that the stuff belonged to her son AHMED IBRAHIM EL-GUINDI who escaped and was afterwards apprehended.

Enquiry made by the C.N.I.B. Port Said Branch, revealed that the undernamed were involved :—

- (1) AHMED IBRAHIM EL-GUINDI.
- (2) ABOUD AHMED SAID.
- (3) MOHAMED MOHAMED EL-GAMMAL.

A coffee-shop which these persons used for distributing purposes, was perquisitioned and a further quantity of hashish was found.

The total quantity of hashish seized was 845 grammes.

On August 25, 1941, this case was tried by the Summary Native Court, Port Said, with the result that the three accused persons were sentenced to two years' imprisonment and a fine of L.E. 200, each.

The source of origin of the drugs seized is Syria.

**SEIZURE OF 248·20 GRAMMES OF HASHISH AT
CAIRO, ON JULY 27, 1941**

Case of a soldier of the British Army

On July 27, 1941, a confidant reported at Ezbekieh Police Station, Cairo, that an Egyptian person and a soldier of the British Army had asked him to buy a quantity of hashish which was in possession of the soldier and that he had agreed to buy it at L.E. 10, provided that the delivery should take place at a certain place in Cairo.

The British Military Police were approached and two military policemen were detailed to accompany the local police when arresting the soldier *en-flagrant délit*.

The confidant having been given a marked sum of L.E. 10, proceeded to the rendezvous and was followed by the representative of both the Local and Military Police Authorities.

When the confidant handed over the money to the Egyptian intermediary, the soldier parted and returned after 20 minutes. On return he was searched and was found to possess 248·20 grammes of hashish hidden in his helmet.

This soldier returned on leave from Palestine on July 26, 1941. He was tried by Field General Court Martial on December 15, 1941 and awarded 12 months' detention.

The source of origin of the drugs seized is unknown.

**SEIZURE OF 440 GRAMMES OF OPIUM AT
ALEXANDRIA, ON AUGUST 20, 1941**

Case of Selim Rihan Selim and Mohamed Ali Mohamed

The Alexandria Coastguards Administration, having received information to the effect that SELIM RIHAN SELIM and MOHAMED ALI MOHAMED, both well-known traffickers, had approached one of their men with a view to disposing of a quantity of opium, communicated this intelligence to the Alexandria C.N.I.B. Branch. The necessary steps were, therefore, taken in conjunction with the

Coastguards Administration to effect their arrest. A constable from the C.N.I.B. was introduced to the party as the buyer. After a good deal of discussion he arranged a meeting with the traffickers on August 20, 1941. They agreed to sell him half an oke of opium at the rate of L.E. 44 the oke, the delivery to take place at a spot in the Mallaha District. A small force of the Coastguards and the C.N.I.B. Squad were posted in the vicinity, and when the drugs were handed over they rushed to the post and arrested the two traffickers.

The drug consisting of 440 grammes of opium was found on the person of SELIM RIHAN SELIM, whilst the purchase money which had been previously marked was in the wallet of MOHAMED ALI MOHAMED.

This case was tried on November 10, 1941 by the Drugs Summary Native Court, Alexandria and the accused were sentenced to 1½ years' imprisonment and a fine of L.E. 300, each.

The source of origin of the drugs seized is unknown.

CHAPTER VII

Situation in Certain Foreign Countries and Activities for Combating Drug Addiction

GENEVA—FAR EAST SITUATION—TURKEY—I.R.A.N.—TUNIS—PORTUGAL
—UNITED STATES OF AMERICA—SYRIA AND LEBANON

GENEVA

No information having reached Egypt up to date of publication of this Report — it must be assumed that the Opium Advisory Committee of the League of Nations was unable to hold its 26th annual session at Geneva during 1941. The Director of the C.N.I.B. has, however, received a personal letter from Mr RENBORG, Head of the Secretariat of the Opium Section of the League, announcing certain temporary changes in the battle order against narcotics, which have been necessitated by the war in Europe.

Branch Offices of the Permanent Central Opium Board and the Supervisory Body were opened in Washington, U.S.A. early in February 1941 and drug control, says Mr RENBORG, has been maintained to a surprisingly large extent. This is due to the fact that Governments realise the importance of not weakening the national and international control and that they willingly and effectively continue their collaboration with each other and with the League.

"We have been in touch with the Egyptian Legation here," Mr. RENBORG adds: "The Minister has shown every courtesy to us and been of great help."

The Opium Section of the Secretariat of the League of Nations remains for the time being in Geneva. As America is not a member of the League of Nations, it was found difficult to admit this Section of the Secretariat and permit it to function officially in the U.S.A.

All official work with documentation in respect of the Opium Section is performed at Geneva, but the main documentation such as the analytical study of annual reports is being carried out by Mr. RENBORG and his assistants at Washington. The documents will be issued from Geneva. Further it is hoped to continue the

preparatory work for the limitation of opium production and also to take the opportunity to study the problem of drug addiction and the manner in which it is being tackled in America. Visits have already been made to the Narcotic Drug Farm at Lexington, Kentucky and the Federal Reformatory for Women at Alderson, West Virginia, where female drug addicts are treated.

Everything possible is being done to maintain national and international control of narcotic drugs and so far results are appreciable; documentation and statistics continue to be furnished by the countries which have ratified the Geneva agreements.

The opening of the branch office in Washington greatly facilitates communications with Governments with regard to drug control and it only remains to wish Mr. RENBORG and his staff a speedy and happy return to his Geneva headquarters.

FAR EAST SITUATION

The six-year plan for the suppression of opium smoking and the cultivation of the opium poppy in those provinces of China which are still free of Japanese influence came to an end on December 31, 1940, and the occasion evoked an interesting, albeit, in view of actual conditions in China, somewhat pathetic circular telegram from Marshal CHIANG KAISHEK to the various branches of the Kuomintang party to civil and military administrations in China and to all Chinese nationals. His message runs as follows:—

"The period prescribed for carrying out the six-year plan for the suppression of opium expires at the end of the present year. From the reports which have reached us from the different provincial and municipal governments, it appears that various regions of the country have, each in so far as it is concerned, already completed the execution of the plan before this year. Even in the districts which were most behindhand, the execution of the plan was completed, at latest, by the end of September. At the same time, the various administrations charged with the duties of control, which were provided for in the plan for gradual suppression and which had been supplying opium, completely ceased making any deliveries as from October onwards. They are now in the final stages of liquidation.

To-day marks the expiration of the period prescribed for the completion of the work of the suppression of opium in our country you must all, my comrades and fellow-countrymen, be on your guard and be mindful of the fact that this event constitutes the most important factor in the revival of our nation. As from the first day of the year XXX (1941), the strength, both moral and physical,

of our 450 million fellow-countrymen must show redoubled virility, and they must march resolutely along the line of advance of this great revival. Let all our fellow-countrymen, men and women, old and young alike, do everything in their power to bring about the suppression of any final vestiges of the opium scourge that may still remain, so that the efforts we have made thus far may not be in vain. As from to-day, every day is a day on which opium is prohibited, and every part of our country is one wherein opium is forbidden. Those who infringe the prohibition will be unremittingly prosecuted. Suspects will be kept under strict observation. Not merely the act of smoking, but also the cultivation, transport and sale of opium will be severely punished. The rich will be dealt with in the same way as the poor. No exceptions will be made. Those who attempt to use their influence for the purpose of protecting offenders will be punished more rigorously still. The efficiency of an official will be judged according to the way in which he enforces the prohibition measures ; the merits of a good citizen by the way in which he observes those measures. Let all our comrades and fellow-countrymen, especially those who are in the occupied zones, devote to this struggle a zeal that is no less than that displayed in our war of resistance against the enemy, thereby combating the hateful methods employed by the enemy for the purpose of poisoning our people. We must, on the day when we regain the occupied territory, be able to ensure, at one and the same time and throughout the whole extent of our country, the completion of the work of the suppression of opium, for thereon depend the prosperity and the power of our nation. Thus shall we give an example of a nation renewed? Let us all be guided and inspired by these considerations.”

TURKEY

The Annual Report of the Turkish Government to the League of Nations for the year 1940 shows that the preventive authorities were by no means unoccupied during the period under review. 434 cases of illicit trafficking in or abuse of drugs having been sent to trial, and the following amounts of drugs having been seized :—

	Kilo	Gr.
Heroin	2	97
Hashish	88	692
Morphine	4	501
Opium brut	92	684
Cannabis	7	452

Over 600 kilogrammes of drugs of all sorts were definitely ordered to be confiscated and destroyed.

As regards legal poppy cultivation, the official records of the Statistical Office show that 74,235 feddans were cultivated in 1940, compared with 77,800 feddans in 1939.

The total amount of opium brut furnished by the 1940 poppy crop was 218,640 kilogrammes, as compared with 262,309 kilogrammes in 1939. This reduction of 44,000 kilogrammes (roughly 44 tons of opium) is a notable testimony to the Turkish Government's declared policy of assisting to limit the area of poppy cultivation strictly to world medical needs.

The number of drug addicts in Turkey is very small and only 199 arrests were made for addiction during 1940, compared with 258 in 1939.

IRAN

Ref. to the official report of the Iran Govt. the illicit traffic in opium in Iran is being actively pursued by the authorities and over 13,000 contraband cases were dealt with during 1940.

Over 921 tons of illicit opium in various stages of preparation were seized during the same period. This appears to be a remarkable performance in view of the total amount of opium brut obtained from the officially declared 17,000 hectares (42,500 feddans) under poppy cultivation during 1940, which was just over 672,000 kilogrammes or 672 tons.

TUNIS

Some interesting figures are provided by the expert on hashish, Dr. J. BOUQUET in the Annual Report for the year 1940 to the League of Nations from the Tunisian authorities in respect of the State Hashish Monopoly.

It is to be remembered that under the control and supervision of this monopoly cannabis is cultivated for the purpose of the fabrication of "takrouri" (chopped and sieved cannabis for smoking).

During 1940, there were roughly 215 feddans under cannabis cultivation, yielding 94 tons of cannabis plants from which about 66 tons of takrouri were manufactured.

At the conclusion of 1940, the State Monopoly held in its stores approximately :—

	Tons
Cannabis plants	... ... ... ... ... ... 59
Prepared takrouri	... ... ... ... ... ... 43

Prepared takrouri is on sale at tobacconists at 2 f. 75 per 5 grammes.

In 1940, 2,649,701 packets of 5 grammes were sold to consumers totalling roughly $13\frac{1}{4}$ tons of "takrouri". This shows an increase of over $3\frac{1}{2}$ tons on the 1939 sales.

Small quantities of cannabis were seized in 1940 amounting to $129\frac{1}{2}$ kilos, as against 406 kilos in 1939, but it must be remembered that frontiers vigilance and control has been much interfered with during several months on account of the war.

As regards addiction, the report concludes by pointing out that the war has also caused a certain slowing up in arrests. Addicts are finding it increasingly difficult to procure heroin and are resorting to Algerian or Tunisian opium produced from the juice of clandestine poppies.

PORUGAL

The Secretariat of the League of Nations (Opium Commission) reported on August 11, 1941 that the Portuguese authorities had been invited to supply certain details concerning a GUM mentioned in their report on seizures made in Macao in June 1939. This substance was reported as being used by smugglers for the purpose of adulterating and increasing the volume of prepared opium. On September 5, 1940 the Central Branch of Economic Services at Macao replied forwarding an analysis of this GUM from which it appears that the substance is derived from some species of gum and brought to the consistency of a gummy ex ract.

In preparation it has undergone transformations which make it impossible to determine the species from which it is derived. The analyst, however, believes from certain characteristics that it may be classified as a vegetable gum which has been already prepared and submitted to industrial processes.

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

In its Report for 1940 on the traffic in opium and other dangerous drugs, the Government of the United States of America again shows steady progress in the repression of the illicit trade and of addiction. Aided by a Federal grant of L.E. 260,000 and a revenue of L.E. 266,000 making a total of over half a million pounds for the financial year involved, the Narcotics Authorities of the U.S.A. have a particularly fine record for the period under review.

As usual the Report pillories the seven States which have not yet adopted the uniform Narcotic Drug Act or other adequate narcotic legislation and refers with justifiable satisfaction to the 39 States

together with the District of Columbia, Hawaii and Puerto Rico which have done so.

One of the features of the year's work has been the number of cases implicating medical practitioners and chemists in the illicit supply of drugs to addicts by means of prescriptions made out to false names.

This was particularly noticed in the States of California which has now passed legislation to deal with this matter. Drug addiction in the U.S.A. is steadily decreasing, says the Report, a reduction of at least 66 per cent being calculated during the past 20 years.

There were definite indications of a curtailment in the supply of heroin in most sections of the country and the degree of adulteration increased. Over L.E. 5 per ounce was asked for heroin of 2 per cent purity.

As the stuff passed from dealer to dealer and was adulterated by each one in turn, some fantastic prices were demanded, L.E. 20 per ounce for heroin of 2·03 per cent purity being asked in Boston and L.E. 8 per ounce for 1·33 per cent stuff in New York. Kansas City (Kansas is one of the 7 States referred to above) heroin could still be bought in December 1940, at the rate of L.E. 20 per ounce for 4·2 per cent purity.

Cannabis (hashish or marihuana) was seized and eradicated throughout the country. The abuse of marihuana in the U.S.A. consists principally in smoking it rolled into cigarettes. The price of these cigarettes ranged from a halfpenny to four shillings each, the usual price being from 2 piastres to 5 piastres per cigarette.

The shortage in many sections of smuggled drugs has resulted in additional efforts on the part of peddlers and addicts to divert drugs from medicine sources. There was an increase in the number of robberies from pharmacies and wholesale houses.

A problem which has presented itself is that of persons who unable to obtain drugs have been resorting to cough-mixtures, which contain such a minute amount of drug as to be exempt from legal restrictions.

One chemist was discovered to have sold over 321 gallons of paregoric in two years.

An interesting illustration in the Report is one showing 235 empty bottles which contained 334 ounces of paregoric purchased by one addict in Detroit from 74 pharmacies during a period of 3 months for his use. He had been a heroin addict for 14 years but being unable to obtain any more of this drug after February 1940 resorted to the use of paregoric.

SYRIA AND LEBANON

Colonel R. LAFARGUE, the Director of the Sûreté Générale in Beirut has, authorised the publication in this report of the following statement:—

“ Owing to the troubled situation at the moment of the installation of the Free French Administration in the Levant States, it was impossible to effect the destruction of the hashish cultivation fully and efficiently. However, destruction was carried out in the Bekaa and in the region of Tripoli. Consequently the Narcotics Section of the Sûreté Générale of the Armies has pursued the traffickers and made several seizures and arrests.

“ *Hashish*.—3,389 dunums, i.e. 350 hectares of hashish plant destroyed and 370 kilos of drug seized.

“ 5 prosecutions for cocaine and 1 for opium.

“ Total number of persons, contravening Arreté 193/LR of August 24, 1934, is 623.

“ It is probable that this year the cultivation of hashish will again be effected, if not increased, but measures will be taken for the destruction of the crop.

At the same time, the British Security Mission in Syria and the Lebanon report as follows:—

“ The following seizures have been made through action taken by the British Security Mission:—

- (1) On December 2, 1941, 77 kilogrammes of hashish which had been transferred from Beirut in a military truck were seized after it had been delivered to its destination in Jaffa. Four Arabs were arrested in Jaffa including the man who had travelled in the truck from Beirut. A press used for concentrating hashish into slabs was found in the house of one of the two men arrested in Beirut in connection with the same case.
- (2) On December 30, 1941, a car was stopped on the Beirut-Damascus road and 100 kilogrammes of hashish found in the car was seized. The driver of the car, a Palestinian 2/Lt. in H.M.’s Forces in Palestine, evaded arrest but he is known, and action is being taken by the Military Authorities to bring him to trial.

(3) Other big seizures are expected in the near future which it is hoped will keep smuggling quiet for some time."

The Direction is now able to state that, on February 10, 1942, the Ministry of Foreign Affairs has received from the Ministry of National Economy of Syria a copy of the notice, which has been issued to the people, cultivators and landlords of Syria. It runs as follows:—

"In view of bad consequences and severe penalties inflicted in cases of hashish cultivation and trafficking, the Government has considered it necessary to warn natives, cultivators and landlords that they should abandon these irregularities, and that anyone who dares cultivate or traffic in hashish and anyone who knows whereabouts of hashish cultivated or manufactured and fails to give this information to the local authorities and the members of the General Force, will be liable to the severest penalty as the Government has definitely decided to take drastic and severe measures to combat and stamp out this evil and to inflict the severest penalty upon those who cultivate hashish, utilise or traffic in it or lease their lands for this purpose."

CHAPTER VIII

Propaganda

The propaganda work undertaken by the Women's Christian Temperance Union on behalf of the C.N.I.B. and its fight against drugs has gone steadily on through the past year, thanks to the enthusiasm and energy of Mrs. AZER GOUBRAN, President of the Society. Unfortunately it was only possible to have one full time field lecturer instead of two as for the previous six years. 506 meetings were held most of them illustrated by lantern picture, for 138,000 people. Of these 116 were in schools and were attended by 20,000 pupils.

The permanent exhibit in Assiut with its posters, experiments and scientific and story pictures is an effective centre of narcotics education. It is constantly visited by such groups as schools, clubs, boy scouts, taxi-drivers, professional men, etc. Smaller exhibits are used in other places.

HEMY BOLUS spent twenty-eight days visiting thirteen Mulids where literature or pictures or both were used. As a means of mass education, we find nothing better than still pictures with the stereoptican or magic lantern.

Excerpts from reports read : " Many people from the city come out for walks in the evening and attend the meetings near the station. The town crier brought many people to our outdoor meetings. The people here are much interested in the scientific slides and object lessons. Here I have had three outdoor meetings with permission of the officials. Whenever we pass in the street we are asked : ' Where will the cinema be to-day'—just tell one boy and he will make the greatest propaganda. Our meeting in the quarter had about 1,600 people."

CHAPTER IX

Narcotics seized by Coastguards, Customs and Police Authorities on Board Steamers, etc., from December 1, 1940 to November 30, 1941

GENERAL TOTALS COMPARED WITH TOTALS OF
1937, 1938, 1939, 1940 AND 1941

Kind	Year	In water or at coast			On board vessels			Total		
		Kg.	Grm.	Cg.	Kg.	Grm.	Cg.	Kg.	Grm.	Cg.
Hashish	1941	81	700	—	39	660	30	121	360	30
	1940	81	700	—	6	988	—	88	688	—
	1939	318	950	—	32	14	3	350	964	3
	1938	111	290	—	63	566	—	174	856	—
	1937	141	76	—	54	946	50	196	22	50
Opium	1941	—	—	—	23	424	—	23	424	—
	1940	—	145	—	—	—	—	—	145	—
	1939	173	300	—	6	870	—	180	170	—
	1938	260	604	—	96	142	—	356	746	—
	1937	68	975	—	163	201	5	232	176	5
Heroin	1941	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	1940	—	—	—	1	102	—	1	102	—
	1939	1	655	—	1	897	5	3	552	5
	1938	—	160	—	3	524	—	3	684	—
	1937	—	505	—	—	—	—	—	505	—
Cocaine	1941	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	1940	—	—	—	—	780	—	—	780	—
	1939	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	1938	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	1937	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
TOTAL	1941	81	700	—	63	84	30	144	784	30
	1940	81	845	—	8	870	—	90	715	—
	1939	493	905	—	40	781	8	534	686	8
	1938	372	54	—	163	232	—	535	286	—
	1937	210	556	—	218	147	55	428	703	55

N.B.—No morphine was seized during the years 1937-1941.

CHAPTER X

Quantities of Narcotics seized during the year 1941

SHOWING KIND AND QUANTITY OF NARCOTICS SEIZED IN EGYPT

Provinces, Governorates and other Departments	Number of cases of seizures	Number of accused	Cocaine			Heroin		
			Kg.	Grm.	Cg.	Kg.	Grm.	Cg.
Cairo Governorate	{ On entry into Country	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	In Interior	388	707	—	—	—	—	687 85
Alexandria Govte.	{ On entry into Country	23	30	—	—	—	—	46 —
	In Interior	226	326	—	—	—	—	285 15
Suez Canal Govte.	{ On entry into Country	60	84	—	—	—	—	—
	In Interior	80	98	—	—	—	—	—
Suez Governorate	{ On entry into Country	4	5	—	—	—	—	—
	In Interior	38	55	1	1	19 50	—	—
Damietta Govte.	{ On entry into Country	1	1	—	—	—	—	—
	In Interior	18	36	—	—	—	—	—
Menoufia Province	{ On entry into Country	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	In Interior	40	72	—	—	—	—	—
Qalioubia Province	{ On entry into Country	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	In Interior	55	76	—	—	—	—	—
Sharqia Province ...	{ On entry into Country	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	In Interior	198	240	—	—	—	—	—
Daqahlis Province	{ On entry into Country	—	—	—	—	—	—	24 90
	In Interior	123	166	—	—	—	—	—
Gharbia Province	{ On entry into Country	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	In Interior	51	64	—	—	—	—	—
Beheira Province	{ On entry into Country	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	In Interior	77	101	—	—	—	—	—
Giza Province ...	{ On entry into Country	—	—	—	—	—	—	3 50
	In Interior	39	62	—	—	—	—	—
Beni Suef Prov. ...	{ On entry into Country	—	—	—	—	—	—	1 85
	In Interior	97	140	—	—	—	—	—
Fayoum Province	{ On entry into Country	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	In Interior	57	72	—	—	—	—	1 30

URN

DURING THE PERIOD FROM NOVEMBER 29, 1940 UP TO NOVEMBER 27, 1941

Opium			Hashish			Manzoul (1)			Other narcotics (2)			Total		
Kg.	Grm.	Cg.	Kg.	Grm.	Cg.	Kg.	Grm.	Cg.	Kg.	Grm.	Cg.	Kg.	Grm.	Cg.
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
18	741	11	23	033	82	—	170	—	—	30	50	42	663	28
—	488	70	—	716	41	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	251	11
1	315	23	1	105	74	—	339	—	—	71	10	3	116	22
479	220	68	759	641	24	—	—	—	—	—	—	1,238	861	92
32	757	11	45	249	27	—	50	—	—	—	—	78	056	38
22	369	80	39	100	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	61	469	80
2	219	21	3	919	89	—	—	—	—	10	35	6	168	95
36	450	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	36	450	—
45	011	95	52	297	77	—	—	—	—	12	50	97	322	22
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
1	996	02	1	339	15	—	—	—	—	—	71	3	335	88
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
2	582	37	2	860	39	—	—	—	—	—	—	5	442	76
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
13	627	38	9	733	42	—	—	—	—	53	15	23	413	95
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
2	403	20	2	776	96	—	—	—	—	—	—	5	205	06
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
4	352	76	4	421	69	—	—	—	1	014	50	9	788	95
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	479	71	3	570	35	—	—	60	—	—	62	4	051	28
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	365	42	—	719	33	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	088	25
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
36	541	61	4	617	81	—	—	—	—	—	—	41	161	29
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	790	21	1	414	54	—	—	—	—	11	70	2	217	75

RET

SHOWING KIND AND QUANTITY OF NARCOTICS SEIZED IN EGYPT

Provinces, Governorates and Other Departments	Number of cases of seizures	Number of accused	Cocaine			Heroin		
			Kg.	Grm.	Cg.	Kg.	Grm.	Cg.
Minya Province ... {	On entry into Country	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	In Interior	61	75	—	—	—	—	—
Asyût Province ... {	On entry into Country	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	In Interior	415	474	—	—	—	—	25
Girga Province ... {	On entry into Country	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	In Interior	88	105	—	—	—	—	35 22
Qena Province ... {	On entry into Country	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	In Interior	44	52	—	—	—	—	—
Aswân Province ... {	On entry into Country	1	4	—	—	—	—	—
	In Interior	15	23	—	—	—	—	—
Frontiers Admin. ... {	On entry into Country	45	64	—	—	—	—	—
	In Interior	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total {	On entry into Country	134	188	—	—	—	—	46
	In-Interior	2,110	2,944	—	19	50	1 040	02
GRAND TOTAL			2,244	3,132	—	19	50	1 086 02
TOTAL of 1940			2,476	3,527	—	890	35	7 429 47
" " 1939			3,051	4,443	—	494	55	24 953 86
" " 1938			2,643	4,028	—	169	15	13 784 05
" " 1937			2,466	3,840	—	679	70	8 802 37

(1) Manzoul consists of a mixture of hashish, dry spices and herbs.

(2) This column includes: (a) Chocolates mixed with hashish; (b) A mixture of cocaine and heroin with kind of sulphates; (c) Morphine.

URN

DURING THE PERIOD FROM NOVEMBER 29, 1940 UP TO NOVEMBER 27, 1941 (*contd.*)

Opium			Hashish			Manzoul (1)			Other Narcotics (2)			Total		
Kg.	Grm.	Cg.	Kg.	Grm.	Cg.	Kg.	Grm.	Cg.	Kg.	Grm.	Cg.	Kg.	Grm.	Cg.
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
12	946	52	2	136	13	—	—	—	—	—	—	15	082	65
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
33	602	34	1	673	65	—	610	—	46	—	—	35	932	24
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
14	603	07	—	539	06	—	—	—	2	—	—	15	179	35
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
3	707	52	—	2	20	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	709	72
—	—	—	2	300	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	300	—
—	156	69	5	607	66	—	—	—	—	—	—	5	764	35
386	356	23	366	024	12	—	—	—	—	—	—	752	380	35
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
924	885	41	1,167	781	77	—	—	—	—	—	—	2,092	713	18
228	199	43	167	018	83	1	169	60	1	253	13	398	700	51
1,153	084	84	1,334	800	60	1	169	60	1	253	13	2,491	413	69
1,650	067	08	897	685	49	1	176	67	2	812	93	2,560	061	99
1,110	662	41	723	812	94	15	657	45	20	530	04	1,896	111	25
1,037	417	05	459	372	78	2	874	85	2	10	20	1,515	628	08
1,006	222	05	500	861	54	10	759	88	2	107	97	1,529	433	51

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT SHOWING RESULTS OF ANALYSIS OF NARCOTICS DURING THE YEARS FROM 1931 TO 1941,
AS REPORTED BY THE MEDICO-LEGAL DEPARTMENT

SAMPLES	1941	1940	1939	1938	1937	1936	1935	1934	1933	1932	1931
Negative results	1,657	1,943	2,080	472	438	523	762	794	983	1,155	2,820
Hashish	1,450	1,296	1,038	574	609	569	863	1,173	1,214	1,759	2,789
Opium...	2,321	2,388	2,156	955	1,020	806	938	992	1,052	989	1,433
Heroin	113	594	1,375	874	761	802	684	261	377	1,685	6,947
Morphine	—	3	21	14	7	25	116	49	39	48	74
Cocaine	—	9	—	—	—	1	1	7	5	5	10
Other drugs	86	54	134	236	214	172	169	28	5	18	—
Total number of samples	5,627	6,287	6,804	3,125	3,049	2,898	3,533	3,304	3,675	5,659	14,073

N.B.—The number of samples analysed does not represent the number of cases for trial by tribunals. In a large number of cases several packets of drugs were seized in one and the same case and a sample had to be analysed from each separate packet.

CHAPTER XI

Addiction and Trafficking in Egypt

NATIONALITIES OF TRAFFICKERS — NUMBER OF PERSONS WHO
WERE IN PRISON ON OCTOBER 1, 1941 UNDER LAW ON NARCOTICS.

Nationalities of Traffickers

THE FOLLOWING STATEMENT GIVES THE NUMBER OF PERSONS REPORTED TO THE C.N.I.B. AS TRAFFICKING IN NARCOTICS

NUMBER OF PERSONS WHO WERE IN PRISON ON OCTOBER 1, 1941
UNDER LAW ON NARCOTICS

PRISONS	TRAFFICKERS			ADDICTS			GRAND TOTAL
	Persons under investigation	Persons undergoing imprisonment	Total	Persons under investigation	Persons undergoing imprisonment	Total	
Cairo	52	81	133	—	6	6	139
Appeal	—	11	11	3	3	6	17
Alexandria	10	130	140	2	40	42	182
Tanta	5	47	52	4	12	16	68
Zagazig	7	95	102	—	18	18	120
Damanhûr	3	17	20	—	2	2	22
Shebîn el-Kom	—	25	25	—	1	1	26
Benha	4	21	25	—	6	6	31
Mansoura	1	63	64	—	15	15	79
Port Said	1	25	26	—	3	3	29
Giza Camp	—	48	48	—	10	10	58
Beni Suef	—	55	55	—	7	7	62
Fayûm	—	1	1	4	—	4	5
Minia	5	24	29	—	4	4	33
Asyût	9	114	123	6	15	21	144
Sohag	3	40	43	1	6	7	50
Qena	—	31	31	—	6	6	37
Tura Farm	—	1,284	1,284	—	5	5	1,289
Abu-Zaabal Camp	—	263	263	—	3	3	266
Giza	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Men's Reformatory Camp (Delta) ...	—	—	19	—	5	5	24
Juvenile Reformatory Camp (Marg) ...	—	—	13	—	5	5	18
Juvenile Reformatory (Giza) ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Juvenile Reformatory (Marg) ...	—	—	17	—	—	—	17
Girls' Reformatory	—	10	10	—	—	—	10
 TOTAL ON 1-10-1941	100	2,434	2,534	20	172	192	2,726
" " 1-7-1941	107	2,488	2,595	28	189	217	2,812
" " 1-4-1941	114	2,617	2,731	21	214	235	2,966
" " 1-1-1941	115	2,793	2,908	45	208	253	3,161
" " 1-10-1940	143	2,804	2,947	56	205	261	3,208
" " 1-7-1940	156	2,954	3,110	73	243	316	3,426
" " 1-4-1940	166	2,931	3,097	83	282	365	3,462
" " 1-1-1940	192	2,854	3,046	81	304	385	3,431
" " 1-10-1939	179	2,929	3,108	105	294	399	3,507
" " 1-7-1939	208	2,839	3,047	90	286	376	3,423
" " 1-4-1939	180	2,541	2,721	92	245	337	3,058
" " 1-1-1939	227	2,177	2,404	108	256	364	2,768

NUMBER OF PERSONS WHO WERE IN PRISON ON OCTOBER 1, 1941
UNDER LAW ON NORCOTICS (*contd.*)

PRISONS		TRAFFICKERS			ADDICTS			GRAND TOTAL
		Persons under investigation	Persons undergoing imprisonment	Total	Persons under investigation	Persons undergoing imprisonment	Total	
TOTAL ON	1-10-1938	236	2,118	2,354	127	220	347	2,701
" "	1- 7-1938	200	2,124	2,324	99	236	335	2,659
" "	1- 4-1938	151	2,109	2,260	83	254	337	2,597
" "	1- 1-1938	153	2,039	2,192	89	245	334	2,526
" "	1-10-1937	161	1,964	2,125	77	251	328	2,453
" "	1- 7-1937	151	2,234	2,385	47	287	334	2,719
" "	1- 4-1937	168	2,092	2,260	59	307	366	2,626
" "	1- 1-1937	132	2,079	2,211	42	269	311	2,522
" "	1-10-1936	115	2,177	2,292	44	328	372	2,664
" "	1- 7-1936	112	2,366	2,478	51	393	444	2,922
" "	1- 4-1936	95	2,349	2,444	49	365	414	2,858
" "	1- 1-1936	118	2,387	2,505	96	367	463	2,968

CHAPTER XII

Judgments by Native and Mixed Tribunals in Egypt and Expulsions

JUDGMENTS BY NATIVE TRIBUNALS — JUDGMENTS BY NARCOTICS COURTS, CAIRO AND ALEXANDRIA — JUDGMENTS BY COURTS OF FRONTIERS ADMINISTRATION — FINES IMPOSED UNDER NARCOTICS LAW — JUDGMENTS BY MIXED TRIBUNALS — EXPULSIONS.

JUDGMENTS BY NATIVE TRIBUNALS IN NARCOTICS CASES FROM DECEMBER 1, 1940
TO NOVEMBER 30, 1941, AS COMPARED WITH PREVIOUS FOUR YEARS

Sentences	Number of Cases				
	1941	1940	1939	1938	1937
15 days' imprisonment *	15	—	—	—	—
1 month's imprisonment	30	—	—	—	—
2 months' imprisonment	85	—	—	—	—
3 months' imprisonment	46	—	—	—	—
6 months' imprisonment	13	18	10	4	2
6 months' imprisonment and fines varying from L.E. 10 to L.E. 600	421	479	372	269	262
8 months' imprisonment	—	—	—	—	—
8 months' imprisonment and fines varying from L.E. 30 to L.E. 400	—	—	2	9	6
9 months' imprisonment and fines varying from L.E. 30 to L.E. 200	19	34	21	15	22
1 year's imprisonment	1	9	24	22	11
1 year's imprisonment and fines varying from L.E. 10 to L.E. 500	884	1,087	920	669	707
18 months' imprisonment	3	—	8	2	2
18 months' imprisonment and fines varying from L.E. 20 to L.E. 500	103	268	216	143	112
2 years' imprisonment	4	9	20	4	5
2 years' imprisonment and fines varying from L.E. 20 to L.E. 1,000	384	569	500	298	406
2½ years' imprisonment	—	—	4	—	—
2½ years' imprisonment and fines varying from L.E. 30 to L.E. 500	32	87	64	31	24
<i>Carried forward</i>	2,040	2,560	2,161	1,466	1,559

JUDGMENTS BY NATIVE TRIBUNALS IN NARCOTICS CASES FROM DECEMBER 1, 1940 TO NOVEMBER 30, 1941, AS COMPARED WITH PREVIOUS YEARS (*contd.*)

Sentences	Number of Cases				
	1941	1940	1939	1938	1937
<i>Brought forward</i>	2,040	2,560	2,161	1,466	1,559
3 years' imprisonment	—	—	—	6	2
3 years' imprisonment and fines varying from L.E. 20 to L.E. 1,000	158	201	239	140	191
3½ years' imprisonment and fines of L.E. 500	—	—	—	—	—
4 years' imprisonment and fines varying from L.E. 200 to L.E. 1,000	18	92	81	64	41*
5 years' imprisonment and fines varying from L.E. 200 to L.E. 1,000	12	53	41	15	7
6 years' imprisonment and a fine of L.E. 1,200	—	—	—	—	—
7 years' imprisonment and fines varying from L.E. 600 to L.E. 1,500	—	—	—	—	2
TOTAL OF PERSONS CONVICTED ...	2,228	2,906	2,522	1,691	1,802
Filed finally for no crime	459	662	475	347	463
Filed temporarily for insufficiency of proofs	33	97	102	50	37
Acquitted	517	501	570	504	564
TOTAL	1,009	1,260	1,147	901	1,064
GRAND TOTAL	3,237	4,166	3,669	2,592	2,866

* These sentences were passed in cases of poppy cultivation under Law No. 64 of 1940, by which poppy cultivation was changed from contravention to délit.

Of the preceding table the following were passed by the Narcotics Courts, Cairo and Alexandria:—

Sentences	Cairo				Alexandria			
	1941	1940	1939	1938	1941	1940	1939	1938
6 months' imprisonment	—	10	—	—	—	—	—	—
6 months' imprisonment and fines varying from L.E. 10 to L.E. 600 ...	54	57	34	47	67	84	69	89
8 months' imprisonment and fines varying from L.E. 30 to L.E. 400 ...	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	6
9 months' imprisonment and fines varying from L.E. 30 to L.E. 200 ...	4	10	2	8	—	1	—	13
1 year's imprisonment	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	1
1 year's imprisonment and fines varying from L.E. 10 to L.E. 500 ...	183	184	161	169	106	153	150	126
18 months' imprisonment and fines varying from L.E. 20 to L.E. 500 ...	27	34	51	71	3	20	53	31
2 years' imprisonment and fines varying from L.E. 20 to L.E. 1,000	77	68	109	94	40	102	114	106
2½ years' imprisonment and fines varying from L.E. 30 to L.E. 500 ...	13	15	17	7	2	2	19	13
3 years' imprisonment	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
3 years' imprisonment and fines varying from L.E. 20 to L.E. 1,000	40	42	57	52	12	51	19	40
4 years' imprisonment and fines varying from L.E. 200 to L.E. 1,000	12	11	31	25	1	16	51	22
5 years' imprisonment and fines varying from L.E. 200 to L.E. 1,000	4	15	6	4	—	1	28	6
Total of persons convicted	414	446	468	481	231	430	492	453
Filed finally for no crime	43	71	126	134	28	58	161	145
Filed temporarily for insufficiency of proofs	4	9	6	9	5	7	12	12
Acquitted	97	43	102	147	100	109	117	156
TOTAL	144	123	234	290	133	174	290	313
GRAND TOTAL	558	569	702	771	364	604	782	766

JUDGMENTS BY COURTS OF FRONTIERS ADMINISTRATION IN NARCOTICS CASES
FROM DECEMBER 1, 1940 TO NOVEMBER 30, 1941, AS COMPARED WITH
THE PREVIOUS FOUR YEARS

Sentences	Number of Cases				
	1941	1940	1939	1938	1937
6 months' imprisonment and fines varying from L.E. 30 to L.E. 600 ...	1	—	—	3	2
1 year's imprisonment and fines varying from L.E. 50 to L.E. 200 ...	3	2	2	18	18
18 months' imprisonment and fines varying from L.E. 100 to L.E. 200 ...	—	—	—	2	9
2 years' imprisonment and fines varying from L.E. 100 to L.E. 400 ...	6	2	4	15	14
3 years' imprisonment and fines varying from L.E. 200 to L.E. 600 ...	4	3	1	20	3
4 years' imprisonment and fines varying from L.E. 400 to L.E. 500 ...	1	—	—	2	—
5 years' imprisonment and fines of 1,000	—	5	—	—	—
TOTAL	15	12	7	60	46
ACQUITTED	2	—	—	4	6
GRAND TOTAL	17	12	7	64	52

A native tribunal with jurisdiction extending over a large area of the Districts of Frontiers Administration, was established on October 1, 1937. The cases dealt with by this tribunal are included in the statement showing judgments of the Native Tribunals; hence the apparent decrease in the figures.

From the preceding list it will be seen that the Summary Native and Frontiers Courts have dealt with the following number of persons :—

Years	Persons convicted	Persons acquitted	TOTAL
1941	2,243	1,011	3,254
1940	2,918	1,260	4,178
1939	2,529	1,147	3,676
1938	1,751	905	2,656
1937	1,848	1,070	2,918

The total number of persons dealt with by the Courts of Appeal or whose summary sentences were not appealed against, was as follows :—

Years	Persons convicted	Persons acquitted	TOTAL
1941	1,967	526	2,493
1940	2,684	566	3,250
1939	2,663	444	3,107
1938	2,073	388	2,461
1937	2,018	519	2,537

Fines imposed under Narcotics Law :—

During the period under review, the sentences of fines passed by the Native Tribunals and the other empowered authorities under the Law on Narcotics and other Regulations, as compared with the previous four years, have been as follows :—

Authority	Fines imposed				
	1941 L.E.	1940 L.E.	1939 L.E.	1938 L.E.	1937 L.E.
Native Tribunals	436,231	612,500	659,410	490,290	464,360
Customs Commissions	38	483	242	162	392
Frontiers Administration ...	—	—	400	—	7,210
TOTAL	436,269	612,983	660,052	490,452	471,962

Unfortunately the figure of fines inflicted by the Courts gives a fictitious impression as not more than 2 per cent of fines inflicted is ever collected.

This is due to the fact that under the Narcotics Law the Court if it finds an accused guilty, is compelled to give sentence of fine as well as of imprisonment. In most cases the person convicted is quite unable to pay the fine and opts for a further three months' imprisonment, which is the maximum that can be enforced in lieu of fine.

JUDGMENTS PASSED BY THE MIXED TRIBUNALS FROM DECEMBER 1, 1940 TO NOVEMBER 30, 1941

Nationalities	Number of cases	Sentences where fines were inflicted	Sentences where 6 months' imprisonment were inflicted	Sentences where 6-11 months' imprisonment were inflicted with fines varying from L.E. 30 to L.E. 50	Sentences where 1 year's imprisonment were inflicted with fines of L.E. 15 to L.E. 200	Sentences where over 1 to 1½ year's imprisonment were inflicted with fines of L.E. 200 to L.E. 300	Sentences where 2 years' imprisonment were inflicted with fines from L.E. 15 to L.E. 500	Sentences of confining to Young Girls, Reformatory
British ...	1941	1	—	—	1	—	—	—
	1940	2	—	—	1	—	—	1
	1939	10	—	—	—	9	—	1
	1938	9	—	—	1	8	—	—
French ...	1941	3	—	—	—	2	—	—
	1940	4	—	—	1	2	—	1
	1939	8	—	—	4*	4	—	1
	1938	15	—	—	4	7	2	2
Greeks ...	1941	4	2	—	1	1	—	—
	1940	4	—	—	1	2	—	1
	1939	8	—	1 †	—	2	2	3
	1938	7	—	—	—	5	1	1
Italians...	1941	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	1940	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	1939	7	—	—	1	5	1	—
	1938	13	—	—	1	7	1	3
Portuguese ...	1941	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	1940	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	1939	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	1938	1	—	—	—	1	—	—

* Includes 1 to undergo his term in reformatory.

† To undergo his term in reformatory.

N.B.—With effect from October 1, 1937, cases of foreign subjects are dealt with by the Mixed Tribunals instead of the Consular Courts *vide* Montreux Convention of May 1937.

STATEMENT SHOWING NUMBER AND NATIONALITY OF PERSONS WHOSE EXPULSION
AS COMPARED WITH

NATIONALITIES	CAIRO			ALEXANDRIA			PORT SAID			SUEZ		
British ...												
French ...												
Greek ...												
Italian ...												
Palestinian												
Syrian ...												
Bulgarian ...												
TOTAL	5	7	12	11	4	4	1	1	1
Total shown in 1940 Report				5	7	12	11	4	6	—	1	1
" " 1939				3	1	15	22	6	5	1	1	2
" " 1938				3	3	21	18	4	3	3	1	1
" " 1937				10	3	15	5	1	1	1	1	1
" " 1936				5	2	11	5	8	8	1	1	1
" " 1935				6	45	19	5	5	3	3	1	1
" " 1934				4	3	25	15	11	11	3	3	3

In addition to the above the undermentioned traffickers, though their expulsion has not

Shown in 1941 Report ...	AMERICAN	ARMENIAN	BRITISH	CHINESE	FRENCH	GERMAN	GREEK
" " 1940 .. .	—	—	1	—	—	—	—
" " 1939 .. .	—	—	—	1	—	—	2
" " 1938 .. .	—	—	3	—	—	—	4
" " 1937 .. .	—	—	2	—	—	—	8
" " 1936 .. .	—	—	3	—	3	2	3(1)
" " 1935 .. .	—	—	—	—	1	1	9(1)
" " 1934 .. .	1	—	1	—	—	—	—

(1) Includes 1 local subject.

HAS BEEN APPLIED FOR FROM DECEMBER 1, 1940 TO NOVEMBER 30, 1941,
PREVIOUS YEARS

been applied for, were placed on the black list and therefore not allowed to return to Egypt

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